Fifth Series Vol. LX—No. 30.

Friday, April 30, 1976
Vaisakha 10, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)

(*Vol. LX contains Nos. 21—30*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs 2 00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 30, 1976/Vaisakha 10, 1898 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Marine Products Export Development Authority

*606 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has extended its branches to different coastal States in the country,

(b) the number of such branches opened so far, State-wise to develop sea products industry, and

(c) Government's economic programme in this regard for the next few years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Marine Products Export Development Authority has opened four Regional offices at Cochin, Madras Bombay and Calcutta

(c) No programme of opening further branches has been approved by Government Proposals made by the Authority would be considered on merits giving due consideration to factors like

strength of marine products industry, level of exports from the area, the export potential, development programmes etc

SHRI P GANGADEB Sir, I have heard the answer I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the percentage of total fish-catch in India that are being exported annually and the total foreign exchange earned since the establishment of the MPEDA How do they compare in regard to quality and price in the international market?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Sir since the MPEDA was established, the exports have doubled In 1972 the exports were 38 000 tonnes valued at Rs 59 72 crores In 1975-76, it was 54 369 tonnes valued at Rs. 124 16 crores The quality compares very favourably with the products of other countries particularly the toxic content of Indian fish is very much lower than that of any other country. About the ratio of the catch to the exports I do not have the figures But the catch is something of the order of about 10 lakh tonnes and from this the ratio could be worked out

SHRI P GANGADEB In view of the fact that the sea products industry in India *vis-a-vis* its export promotion has a great future and yet its development is lagging behind, may I know what steps the government have taken and propose to take to improve the quality and quantity of fish catch for export promotion and opening more branches in different parts of the country? What are the cost constraints in the way, financial, technical or otherwise and how soon they are going to be solved?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the development of the marine industry, surveys are undertaken about the potential of export and areas where fish could be available. For modernising of the processing unit, assistance is given. Model chilling centres are opened in different parts of the country to give training. There is research going on for removal of the toxic element. For diversification, special incentives are given. A thousand tonne cold storage has recently been opened in Cochin and another is proposed in Calcutta. Trawlers have been negotiated to be imported for development of deep-sea fishing. For branches, there are some proposals which the ministry is considering, and subject to financial constraints, they would be opened as and when required.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: While congratulating the ministry on stepping up their export from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores, may I know whether he is aware that our fisheries are concentrating only on shrimps and lobsters? It is high time they start thinking in terms of tuna. I am sure he is aware that a good quantity of tuna fish is available in between Andamans and the east coast. What steps is the Commerce Ministry taking in this regard?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is true that about 90 per cent of the exports is in shrimps and diversification is necessary. Tuna fishing is a very specialised type of fishing. It requires specialised types of fishing vessels We are in touch with various countries for collaboration in this respect. Some work has already been started in the islands of Maldives.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The minister stated that exports of marine products in the present context mainly means shrimps, prawns and lobsters. He also said that the export has risen from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores. So much the better. Has he got figures ready at hand to enlighten us as to what part of this export industry is in the hands of wholly Indian companies and what part in the hands of foreign companies, particularly some big multinationals which have entered into this field? Union Carbide, Indian Tobacco and a lot of others who have nothing to do with this before have entered only with this inducement to the government that they are increasing the exports. On the other hand, a very potential source of trade and industry is going into the hands of multinationals. Can he give some figures and explain this trend that is developing? Why are the multinationals encouraged to go into this field of not only fishing but also trawler-making and many other things? Can he give some figures?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The potential in the deep sea fishing is six times more than the shallow water For exploiting this, it requires intensive capital and also know-how To exploit this national potential and resources, it was considered that we may invite some companies and allow them to diversify so that we may be able to exploit this basic resource We have taken all safeguards so that the interest of small entrepreneurs and those who are fishing in shallow waters, may not be injured. The first restriction is that these people would be allowed...

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: You give us the figures.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There were two questions—one is about fact and another is about policy. The fact is that I do not have the split figures.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the fact is very much related to policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It will not be possible. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI B. V NAIK While Cochin Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are serving the States of Kerala Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Bengal, out four other States left are Karnataka, Gujarat, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh When the business of Marine Export Corporation has jumped by 200 per cent, why is it not possible to answer squarely the question of Shri Gangadeb From Karnataka, they are making profits from export of fish Under the circumstances, why is it that each maritime State is not given a branch or regional office? What are the constraints in the way?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH The export from Karnataka, Mangalore Port, is only 7 per cent of the total export

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about Andhra?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Out of the total export valued at Rs 124 crores only Rs one crore and 86 lakhs is from Visakhapatanam Port in Andhra Pradesh

So, this is the one factor which we have to see Then there is the question of finance for opening these branch offices

Distribution of Consumer Loans in Villages

*608 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the arrangements being made for the distribution of consumer loans in villages, and

(b) the amount of consumer loans distributed in rural areas so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

There is at present very limited arrangements in villages for purveying pure consumption loans as apart from production loan Only recently the Reserve Bank of India has permitted the primary agricultural credit societies to advance from the cooperatives own resources consumption loans to a non-defaulting member upto 10 per cent of his short-term loan subject to a limt of Rs 250 From the information available the primary cooperative societies of Maharashtra and Kerala have started giving consumption loans to weaker sections of the community as a percentage of production loan against mortgage of moveable properties like utensils radio sets, cycles watches etc to landless agricultural labourers or rural artisans

Some of the commercial banks have lately formulated schemes in an attempt to meet some part of the consumption needs of the poorer sections of the village society A synopsis of the schemes etc pertaining to the consumption credit formulated by different public sector banks is given at statement 'A' It will be observed that in the commercial banking system also loans for consumption purposes are by and large linked with the production activity of the borrower

The Regional Rural Banks have been permitted to extend consumption credit for medical and educational purposes along with production loans

Since the principle of giving consumption loans on a limited scale as a part of production loan in rural areas has been adopted only recently, the actual amount of loan so far given exclusively for consumption purposes in the rural areas is not available

Statement 'A'

Synopsis of the schemes, etc. pertaining to the consumption credit formulated by different public sector banks.

Bank of India: The Bank has formulated a scheme for financing released bonded labourers for providing consumption loan. These loans are, however, linked to production loans. The purposes and the quantum of loan for each purpose are indicated below:

(i) Medical expediture—Upto Rs. 250

(ii) Educational expenditure—Rs. 25 per child-maximum Rs. 75

(iii) Social acts—Rs 125.

The total limit for all loans per borrower is Rs. 400.

Punjab National Bank: A scheme has been recently introduced under which consumption loans for modest amounts are available to small farmers and agricultural labourers But such loans are granted only for general consumption needs and not for wasteful expenditure on marriages, dowries or post-funeral rituals

Canara Bank: The bank formulated a scheme for extending financial assistance to small/marginal farmers when they suffer acute distress due to floods, drought, famine etc The scheme provide for a maximum loan of Rs. 1000 per person

Bank of Maharashtra. The bank has formulated a scheme under which loans for meeting farmers' daily subsistence till the crops are harvested and marketed, are given. This scheme is only meant for the benefit of the Adivasis in Thana District.

Central Bank of India: The bank has formulated a scheme for the areas where debt relief legislation is in force. Under the scheme, marginal farmers, landless labourers or rural artisans and other small borrowers whose annual house-hold income does not exceed Rs. 2400 are given loans mainly for medical and educational expenses.

United Bank of India: A scheme for meeting the medical and educational expenses of needy farmers is under preparation.

Dena Bank: The bank has formulated two schemes one for providing financial assistance to landless farmers to whom land is being allotted by State Governments under the 20-Pomt Economic Programme and the other for the released bonded labourers. Under the former scheme, consumption credit requirement is linked with production credit requirement. The maximum total loan available under the scheme is Rs. 5000 per borrower including the consumption component. The landless/marginal farmers to whom land is allotted by the State Governments are eligible for these loans.

Indian Bank. The consumption loan is limited to Rs 1000 per individual against pledge of gold ornaments. The purposes for which such loan is given have not been defined

Allahabad Bank: The bank has formulated a scheme for providing financial assistance to tribal farmers and landless farmers who have been allotted lands by the State Governments The loan is limited to Rs. 200 per family of farmers at a flat rate.

Union Bank: The bank has formulated a scheme under which consumption loan is given for meeting the expenses of loanee farmers for meeting their medical and educational expenses This loan is linked to production credit and does not exceed 50 per cent of the amount of crop loan or Rs. 500, whichever is less.

Bank of Baroda: The bank provides for small consumption loan upto Rs. 500 to landless labourers and released

bonded labourers who are allotted land for cultivation. This amount is given in addition to crop and other production loans.

United Commercial Bank: The bank has introduced schemes for providing consumption loans to farmers for meeting their educational and medical expenses. These loans are linked to production loans.

Syndicate Bank: The bank has not drawn up any specific scheme but has been giving loans at the rate of Rs. 30 against security of one gramme of gold to all sections of rural population for meeting their consumption needs.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Accordingly to the statement it appears that there is a tendency to link consumption loan with production. This will relegate the question of consumption loan to the background. The present position is that our rural areas are such that 80 per cent of our rural families have to borrow money both for production and consumption. A sizeable portion of the rest also needs money occasionally. For the latter, it is not distress but for the former, it is entirely a question of distress borrowing. This situation has actually led to the introduction of the evils of the bonded labour and distress sale of foodgrains and holdings. Another aspect of this matter is that these loans are not required in lump sum. They are required in bits; some to-day, some after three months, then another amount after 6 months. Recent legislations have accentuated the trouble in rural areas, with regard to these loans. May I inform the House and the hon. Members that the sources of rural credit supply have nearly dried up? May I know how soon it is proposed to set up an alternative organization for meeting this very vital need of these people?

SHRI PRANB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do agree with the hon. Members that the requirement of the rural credit, both for production and consumption, is a very important problem; and in view of the fact that moratorium has been declared on rural indebtendness, and in certain cases it has been scaled down, the problem has assumed more dimensions; and it is known to the hon. Members of the House that a working group was set up to sort out that problem and to suggest remedial measures by which we can come into the rural areas, and to fill the gap which has been created by the withdrawal of the moneylenders. The Sivaraman Committee have submitted their recommendations to me on the 26th of this month; and they are under the consideration of the Government. They have recommended certain measures. We are already taking the initiative, along with the States, to implement them. But apart from it, the hon. Member will find, if they look at the Annexure which I have given to the reply, that certain banks have already taken up various schemes to provide consumption loans to the rural people. The whole question is how we can augment it and how we can bring in more credit into the rural areas. Apart from it, the institution which is basically meant to meet the rural requirements, is the regional rural bank. Perhaps the hon. Members would appreciate that since December, we have increased the number of regional rural banks from 6 to 20. They are expanding their branches. We are aware of the problem and we are trying to sort it out as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: According to the statement, cooperative societies are already advancing consumption loans at least in Kerala and Maharashtra; but it is not so in other States. Besides, some banks also are advancing, or planning to advance, consumption loans. May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to advance such loans on concessional rate of interest, particularly to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: All these points have been looked into by the Committee. Unless we arrive at a final decision on the recommendations of the Committee, it may not be possible for me to indicate what concrete and positive steps we are going to take. So far as the differential rates of interests are concerned, it is known to the hon Members that at present, the rate is not linked to any particular community or to any particular class. These banks are spread over 265 out of 375 districts in the country. But there too, we are considering in what way we can link it up with certain specific projects and mainly so, for the development of the more weak sections of the community.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी गांव से आते हैं और वहां की हालत से परिचित हैं। मंत्री जी ने जो रुरल इनडेटेडनेस को खत्म कर दिया है तो उस का नतीजा यह है कि गांवों में जो गरीब आदमी है उन को कर्जा लेने के लिये अपने जेवर गिरवी रखने पड़ते हैं। पहले तो उस को शरीर से काम करने पर कर्जा मिल जाता था लेकिन बांडेड लेबर खत्म होने से अब उस तरह से कर्जा मिलना बन्द हो गया है। अब थोडा बहुत जो उस के घर में जेवर है उस को गिरवी रख कर वह कर्जा लेता है। अगर चार रुपये का जेवर है तो उस को एक रुपया ही कर्जा मिलता है। अगर वह भी 24 परसेन्ट इन्ट्रेस्ट पर। अगर वह समय पर पैसा वापस नहीं करता है तो उसके घर का सारा जेवर चला जाता है। अब मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम ने रीजनल बैंक्स खोल दिये हैं। वहां पर जो लोक लीन लेने के लिये जाते हैं वे तो अपनी भाषा भोजपुरी बोलते हैं जोकि रीजनल बैंक वालों की समझ में नहीं आती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो देहात के रहने वाले हैं, आप खुद जानते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले कि यह बीमारी लोगों को खा जाय, हमारी सरकार कोई दवा करने को तैयार है? अगर है तो क्या आप बतावेंगे कि आपने क्या सुझाव इन रुरल बैंक्स को दिये हैं और आपकी आगे क्या योजना है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is only one area which he is referring to, so far as a regional rural bank is concerned. There too I do not know why they are not using the local languages, which are understandable to the people. We have instructed them to follow the regional languages, which are understandable to the ordinary workers. We shall look into why Bhojpuri is not used by the regional rural bank.

We are emphasising the importance of having a large number of credit societies and primary societies at each and every village so that the commercial banks, the regional rural banks co-operative credit societies, all of them could put their might together and take care of the problem.

Regarding the urgency of the problem, I have already submitted to the hon. Member that the report has just been received. They have made some major recommendations, particularly one for instant expansion of credit societies

Regarding the pattern which has been followed by Maharashtra and Kerala, whether the State Governments can build up that immediately and, if so, what help they would not require from us, this is a matter which we discussed at the State Chief Ministers' Conference. We are again taking up the matter with them and urging them to deal with it with the utmost urgency so that before the next kharif

season we can begin to operate in the field of rural credit with institutional arrangements.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: It is not clear from the statement laid on the Table of the House as to what arrangements have been made in each State for the distribution of consumption loans, because the statement simply says that this bank or that bank has been opened. In those areas where the per capita income is the lowest and the people are in dire necessity of consumption loan, specially in States like Bihar, north Bihar particularly, and eastern UP, what arrangements have been made so that the people might take advantage of this and be free from hunger?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I do appreciate the concern of the hon. Member. But, at the same time, perhaps, one point we shall have to keep in mind It may not be possible for us to take care of the entire problem of the consumption loans immediately Because, after all the resources which will have to be ploughed back in the rural areas are unlimited At the same time, we shall have to see that at least a part of the consumption loan is provided for medicine, education, to sustain the farmer till the harvesting period is over Therefore, the illustrations which are indicated in Annexure A are merely illustrative, which are operating in limited areas We want to extend it The agencies which are functioning are branches of commercial banks, regional rural banks, co operative credit societies and farmers service societies Even the State Government administrative machineries like the revenue administration are augmenting their staff. We are trying to pool the resources of all the agencies to take care of the problem

श्री भरतसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई रिपोर्ट रिजनल रुरल बैंक्स से मंगायी है जो आप ने बोले है जिस से यह मालूम हो सके कि जो मार्जिनल या सब मार्जिनल किसान है, उन को कितना कंजम्पशन लोन आप दे पाये है ? क्या यह बात भी सही है और क्या आप इसकी जांच करायेंगे कि उनमें पैसा जमा करने की प्रवृत्ति ज्यादा है बनिस्बत किसानों को लोन देने के ? क्या आप इन रीजनल रुरल बैंक से कोई स्टेटमेंटस मंगवा कर जांच करेंगे कि ये बैंक किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं ? मेरे क्षेत्र मे भी रीजनल बैंक खुला है, उसी के आधार पर मैं यह सब पूछ रहा हूं ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. The hon. Member would appreciate that the regional rural banks have just started coming up. During the last two weeks I have inaugurated at least three banks So it is not yet time to call for any report from any of them At the same time, some banks have started operating from the 2nd October The whole purpose of setting up the regional rural banks is to help the small and marginal farmers, landless labour and poor artisans. We are making a constant review But I may inform the hon. Member that these organisations have also their limitations, because the problem is so vast and the institutional arrangements are so meagre, that in spite of our best effort we cannot reach them. We asked the Committee to look into what other alternative agencies can be established to supplement the existing arrangements. That is why we are exercising our minds on the recommendations of the Working Group On the basis of that we will take care of the problem

Construction of Airports in Eastern India

*609 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Civil Aviation Department is constructing more airports in the country; and

(b) if so, how many airports will be set up in Eastern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the Fifth Five Year Plan a provision was made for constructing six civil aerodromes, namely,

1. Cochin (Kerala).
2. Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).
3. Pondicherry (Pondicherry).
4. Calicut (Kerala).
5. Jamshedpur (Bihar).
6. Hubli (Karnataka).

Out of these six aerodromes, the aerodrome at Jamshedpur is in eastern India. In addition, it is proposed to establish Civil enclaves at the Defence Aerodromes located at Jorhat, Tezpur and Dimapur. Construction of a new aerodrome at Barapani (Meghalaya) sanctioned in the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.24 crores is in progress. The works on runway, taxiway, apron, technical and residential buildings are completed. A design for a small terminal building has been finalised and the work is scheduled to start shortly.

The proposal to construct an aerodrome at Cochin was subsequently modified as it was decided to develop the existing Naval aerodrome for Boeing-737 operations by strengthening the runway from LCN 20 to LCN 40 and lengthening it from 5400 feet to 6000 feet. An expenditure of Rs. 70.05 lakhs has been sanctioned for the project.

The decision on the construction of a new aerodrome near Port Blair has been held over as Indian Airlines is exploring the possibility of acquiring an aircraft of the new generation of jet aircraft capable of operating to/from the existing aerodrome at Port Blair.

As regards construction of the other aerodrome these will be considered depending upon the operational plans of Indian Airlines and availability of resources.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: It appears from the statement that a provision has been made in the Fifth Plan for constructing a new airport at Port Blair. May I know when actually this airport is coming into existence because I had been there twice within the last one year and I have seen the difficulties of the people?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The position in regard to Port Blair is somewhat like this. Earlier on, the Department of Civil Aviation had decided to build a new aerodrome there, but now there is some modification in the scheme because the Indian Airlines are carrying out a survey to find out whether they can select a new type of plane which can make use of the existing aerodrome. If they can find such a plane, there will be no need to go in for a new aerodrome.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Is it going to be a new aerodrome in addition to the existing one?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: A new aerodrome will be constructed only if the Indian Airlines are not able to find a suitable plane to make use of the existing aerodrome.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether or not the Government of India has given any thought to diverting the air traffic from Bombay and Delhi to the existing airport in the eastern region, namely Calcutta, because I hear frequently from various travellers that the percentage of traffic that is going through Bombay and Delhi

is so high that it is not being handled properly or adequately and that it has reached a saturation point, and yet the airport in Calcutta is lying completely vacant and unused. This is most important as Calcutta is the main cross Road to the East.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is a slightly different question from the one that has been tabled, but the question of the Calcutta airport has been discussed in the House a number of times. We realise that it is not being used by foreign airlines and every effort is being made to persuade them to start operations to Calcutta as early as possible.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: I am not talking of foreign airlines.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Air India also.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO: In continuation of the question put by Mrs. Maya Ray, may I ask the Minister to say whether they are going to lengthen and strengthen the runways at Bhuvaneshwar so that a Boeing can land there Bhuvaneshwar is a State Capital and the question has been raised from time to time to have direct links with State Capitals. What is the Government thinking? In the Fifth Plan I do not find anything.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This question relates to new aerodromes. However, subject to correction I may say that certain steps are being taken to improve the Bhuvaneshwar aerodrome to take in a bigger and a better type of aircraft.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the question is about new aerodromes, not the existing ones.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO: Strengthening of the existing ones is also there.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the existing small aerodromes at Panagarh and Jalakunda will be opened for smaller aircraft?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Indo-U.S. Economic and Business Sub-Commissions

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*611. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-U.S. Economic and Business Sub-Commissions formulated some practical and clear rules in March this year for the entry of foreign investment into India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussions held and rules framed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the meeting of the Indo-US Economic and Commercial sub-commission held in New Delhi in March, 1976, there was a general discussion with regard to Government of India's approach to foreign investment in India. The Indian side explained the objectives of the Indian Government's investment policy. Both sides recognised the importance in this area of practical and clear rules for the entry of foreign investment. The Sub-commission did not formulate any rules in this regard as this would have been beyond its scope and functions.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Chairman of the American Delegation Mr. Arvil made an elequent speech to enable multi-national corporations to play an increasing role in developing countries? In view of the fact that the multi-national corporations have become a threat to Indian economy, why our Government does not take a decision not to allow the multi-national corporations to play a role in our Indian economy? Is it not a fact that they want to monopolise the market.

take the maximum profit and also want to play a free role in our economy?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would like to remind the hon. Member that the House is having an open discussion on this particular question in the afternoon today on the multinational corporations and the role that they are likely to play. Whether their representative made an eloquent speech is a different point. But this particular question here is an explicit and it is laid down that they only wanted to know whether they were clear, and practical rules had been laid down and discssed and whether any decision was taken. To that, we have categorically and clearly said, "No such thing has taken place."

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I want to know whether the Government have a clear idea?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be cleared in tha afternoon.

(*Interruptions*)

Do you want to ask any question?

SHRI B N. REDDY: I want the Government to take a decision. When the question of Indo-American matter comes in. They should not allow the multi-national corporations to play any role in our economy.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the afternoon, we are having a debate on the Ministry of Commerce. This question also pertains to the Ministry of Commerce I do not know how has the Madam come in But, anyhow, now that you have returned back home, we will welcome you and that you are answering the question. Please do not try to avoid it and get away by saying that this is limited to this. The idea in this question is what is the policy? U.S. business men and Indian high level businessmen met some months ago and they discussed the policy relating to investment by U.S. concerns in India In that context, Freeman had asked for a categorical statement from the Prime Minister to clear the climate, as he said, for investment by U.S. concerns in India. I would, therefore, like to know, have you formulated a policy relating to investment and in that context, what is the investment at present by U.S. concerns in India, how much have they repatriated, in what area is this investment at present, whether it is a priority or non-priority area, and in what areas, are you going to allow this investment, if any and by whom? Will that include multinational corporations as well? Kindly answer these questions and do not get away from them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So far as the transfer of the question from the Commerce Ministry to the Finance Ministry is concerned, I am supposed to deal with this question, because the Commerce, in their wisdom, should do what the Finance should do. How I come into the picture is clear, from this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not decide that. Let her answer the question.

(*Interruptions*)

Let her answer the question. You are not prepared to listen to her.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which operates in the country at present takes and looks after all these things.

With regard to the points that have been raised by the hon. Member here. I can tell him that these discussions have covered the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act also and the investment policy. We have said that our investment policy is the same for all the countries and it is subject to the same priorities that we have given to have a self-reliant economy For the purpose of that, we want to increase our exports and improve our economy. At the same time, we want to increase the cooperation between various institutions, financial and others that operate here. They are free to come and invest here provided it is in consonance with our investment policy. Apart from that, they had raised certain queries and clari-

tications. We have said that all those suggestions are under consideration of the Government. The House is aware that certain clarifications have come before the House

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Why give a general lecture on it? I want to know, what is their investment at present, how much they have repatriated and in what fields they have made investments

MR SPEAKER She has answered. Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN· Even under the existing FERA, there are certain provisions which are not being applied on many multi-national companies. like, Coca Cola, which refuse to dilute the equity capital .

MR. SPEAKER. The FERA will be a little outside the scope here

DR RANEN SEN It is there My question follows

It is a well known fact that American businessman made certain demands to the Government of India for special facilities for the investment of American capital or foreign capital in India May I know whether it is a fact that immediately within a month or two of such discussions that were held in India, the Government of India has come round to a position which further relaxes the FERA by means of issuing new guidelines which naturally take away all the rigidity or strictness of the FERA that was even existing before?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI It is not a fact that within a month or so of this, the Government of India has come round to diluting or rlaxing the provisions of the FERA. It is only a coincidence because various exercises, reconsideration and review of the FERA, as I call it, have been going on for over a year All these matters have been before the Government beforehand Therefore, there is no question of dilution or relaxation the rigidity of the FERA On the basis of experience of the working of the FERA, certain things have been examined and therefore, these clarificatory things have come.

MR SPEAKER: Is coincidence towards relaxation of the provisions of the FERA?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: No, Sir. These are clarifications of the present policy or the guidelines of the FERA (*Interruptions*)

DR RANEN SEN· This is wrong, this is misleading the House

Previously, according to the FERA, dilution to the extent of 40 per cent was permitted The foreign companies could keep 40 per cent of their equity capital According to the new rules, they are allowed to keep 51 per cent of foreign equity capital This is relaxation

MR SPEAKER I asked here whether there was any relaxation She says there is no relaxation (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S R DAMANI Is it a fact that come of the relaxation which has been considered is for export items?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI· These are in consonance with the present guidelines of the FERA .

MR SPEAKER What are in consonance? Is there any relaxation or not? A specific question was asked as to whether there is any relaxation.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. May I clariry the position?

So far as the present question is concerned, it relates to investment So far as the operation of foreign companies in this country is concerned, it is being dealt with two ways. Firstly, in regard to the existing companies, FERA is there As for the question which relates to future investment—in what areas future investment would be allowed and what will be the conditions—when they come into existence, they will come

within the purview of the FERA The FERA takes care of the foreign companies that exist at present, but this question relates to some sort of investment policy decision which is going to take place in future. I think these two things should not be clubbed together so far as the question of relaxation is concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is making it worse.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am making it neither worse nor better, I am only explaining the position. So far as the investment policy is concerned, it is clearly for the benefit of the country that, where you may find it necessary—mainly to bridge the gap in the area of technology where we are lagging behind—you must judge individual cases on their merits.

Regarding the specific question that has been raised, as to whether we have made some relaxation in regard to equity, my answer is 'yes'.

Regarding interpretation of the guidelines in respect of certain areas, particularly for export and for sophisticated technology, the existing guidelines as interpreted have been laid on the Table of the House, there is nothing new about it.

SHRI K S CHAVDA: The Government is taking a very lenient view in the implementation of the FERA with regard to foreign companies for the manufacture of non-priority items....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go to the operation of the FERA but confine yourself to the results of the discussions at the Conference The Minister has explained the operation of the existing Regulation Act, so confine yourself to the Conference that took place and any matter that might have been discussed there.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am referring to non-priority items like chocolates etc.

MR. SPEAKER: That would be outside the scope of the question. Let us go over to the next question. Shri Arjun Sethi.

Advancing of Loan to S.C. and S.T. under 20-Point Economic Programme

*613. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a separate special administrative machinery for the purpose of advancing loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the 20-point economic programme;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended to Government in this regard, and

(c) if so, how far these recommendations are being implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) While it is the accepted policy of Government and the banking system to make bank credit available to the weaker sections of the community, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in an increasing measure, there is no proposal under consideration of Government for setting up a special administrative machinery for the purpose of advancing loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under 20-Point Economic Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the existing State agencies are capable of meeting the requirements of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the setting up of special

administrative machinery by nationalised banks is not considered necessary.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: There is no denying the fact that under the present arrangement, the State Government as well as the banking system is, up to some extent, competent to advance loans to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people but, with the changed times and especially after the pronouncement of the 20-point programme, the Hon Minister will no doubt agree with me that the present procedure for advancing loans to the weaker sections of the society is very inadequate. Moreover, these people are illiterate as they come from rural areas and villages, who do not know the actual procedure or practice for getting the loans In this context, I would like to know from the hon Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to see that people are well educated on procedure and other conditions to enable them to get the loans from the bank

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I do agree with the hon Member that the banks should act more vigorously, particularly to help the weaker sections of the community, and in my answer to the previous question, I have already indicated some of the measures For example in each bank we are having some unit to help those people how to fill in the form and make them understand the conditions and other things. But to the question whether it is necessary to have a separate agency to take care of the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, my answer is 'no', because the problem is so big that we cannot take care of the problem even by putting all our strength together. I would particularly mention one thing which the hon. Member would appreciate. In most of the States Financing Development Fund has been created under the patronage of the State Governments to take care of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alone, and we are suggesting to those State Governments which have not set up these agencies, to establish them.

Another important point which the hon. Member would, perhaps, like to know is there is a system of differential rates operating in 265 districts of the whole country where assistance is given at the rate of four per cent interest, and the total quantum of assistance given is Rs 20 6 crores to 4,65,000 borrowers, and most of these borrowers belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI ARJUN SETHI You will agree with me that, in spite of all these efforts, which are no doubt very favourable to the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society, there are still some gaps which need to be plugged, so that the people get the benefit from the banks and other financial institutions Considering all these, the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended setting up of a special machinery to look into all these aspects In this context, I would like to know what exactly are the special difficulties confronting the Government in creating this special machinery for the weaker sections of the society.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I have never said that there is no need There is need, it is necessary The whole question is whether we have the capability to do it. The question is not one of creating an agency the question is one of dearth of funds When we do not have the funds, merely creating a separate agency will not serve the purpose. Therefore, we are trying to put all the agencies together to take care of the problem of the rural areas, which I have already explained

SHRI D BASUMATARI: The reply of the hon. Minister to the main question is very disappointing. Whatever the case may be, whatever the intentions may be, he should not say that

this Government has no responsibility for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the Prime Minister has taken very seriously development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the 20-point programme, he should not express like this that they have no scheme or machinery. It is really very disappointing. Another point is that rural banks are established in the tribal areas in the name of 'welfare of tribes', and if no concession is given for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes what is the use? At the same time, they are not at all vocal. Then who will help them, if the Central Government give such a reply? I want to know from him whether the Central Government has any responsibility or not to develop the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I most respectfully submit for the information of the hon. Member that we have the responsibility for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the recommendations of the Committee headed by the hon. Member were considered seriously. The question is whether a separate institution, a separate administrative machinery in the nationalised banks, would alone be enough to take care of the problem, and my reply to that is that it is not enough. We have to put all the existing agencies together for their benefit. The development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is uppermost in the mind of the Government.

SHRI N E. HORO: One of the constraints why persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not able to get loan is that the commercial banks do not loan out to persons living beyond five miles of the bank. I would like to know, whether the hon. Minister is prepared to remove this constraint and ask the banks to give loan even beyond five miles.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is ten kilometers, but that is not a hard and fast rule. This point was also earlier discussed on the floor of the House and we have issued a directive to the banks that they can go even beyond this territorial limit, but they should be able to manage. They have to see that the area in which they are operating is within the operational efficiency of the Branch Manager or the Bank. It is no use extending the area without working efficiently.

Export of Garments by S.T.C.

*615. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation proposes to set up captive plants to manufacture garments for export; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme with reference to the orders generated abroad and how will it affect the private trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know, whether it is a fact that because of the duty relief that this trade enjoys, many monopoly houses and even multi-national companies have entered in this trade of export of garments and as a result the small entrepreneurs are being pushed out of business? If so, what steps are being taken to ensure that at least in this sphere, the monopoly houses are not allowed to enter?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: These large industrial houses are allowed in this trade only if they take the obligation of exporting 100 per cent of their manufacture because in export of garments, it is not only the production which is important, but the marketing is even more important. Only this sort of large business houses have the market tie-up with the foreign

buyers. Therefore, they have been allowed, but in a very limited and restricted manner in one or two cases not more than that and it has been taken care of that the interest of the small units is not affected.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know, whether it is a fact that fabrication of ready made garments is employment-oriented and if so, what facilities like bank loan, accommodation at cheaper rate non-harassment by DDA of fabricators etc. are being given so that more unemployed youth are attracted towards this business and stand on their own feet?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are different schemes of the banks for unemployed youth. They are eligible for this scheme also There was some problem regarding the supply of handloom material, the crape and checks, from South. This has been supplied. And there was a complaint regarding non-availability of power supply to some of the units. That has also been taken care of in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Minister has said that only such big business houses are allowed to export, which are export-oriented and which have links with foreign countries May I know, whether it is a fact that so long small business houses or small business companies were engaged in the production of garments and their export? But now monopoly houses like Mafatlal have entered in this business and they are not exporting any of their garments to other countries, but to the same countries—socialist countries—where the small business houses were exporting? If so, why have the Government allowed these monopoly houses to enter in this business, which would eliminate the small businessmen?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have said, in the export field it is not necessarily the size which is the main consideration. It is an important consideration. But the market tie-up, as I have said, and acquaintance with the uptodate fashions and market surveys are more important and this is not possible for the smaller units even if in terms of notional freedom we permit them to avail of it. So, they are there. But it will be wrong to think that in the last 4-5 years it is only the big business houses that are doing most of this business. In fact 3000—4000 small units have come up in the last 2-3 years and, as a result of that, garment exports have shot up from Rs. 11 crores in 1971 to Rs. 145 crores currently and next year it is going to be Rs. 225 crores It is not because of the large business houses but because of the smaller unit mainly.

SHRI H N. MUKHERJEE Will the Minister please explain how it can be that a concern like the Union Carbide, of all the things, is given permission to send out Indian garments as exports? Do I take it, in view of what the Minister has said that our State Trading Corporation has not yet developed either the expertise or the resources to make sure of our export markets and to utilise the work which has been done by our small-scale workers, that that the Union Carbide and all the rest of that kind of crowd are allowed?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA. As I have already said, for acquaintance with fashions and demands of the foreign buyers, foreign tie up in respect of marketing is absolutely necessary and the Union Carbide and such other big companies can make the initial investment It is an integrated production programme which smaller units cannot do. Moreover, there is a 100 per cent export obligation. So they are not disrupting our home market. As I have already said, not the STC, but the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation, a public sector corporation, is doing this garment export business and they are not, as if, debarred. They are doing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vekaria—not here.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: What about my question?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been transferred to 12-5-1976. The hon. Members, I think, are informed. Have you not been informed? I think you have not looked into your papers.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: About 400 of my questions have been rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not disallowed, it has been transferred to 12-5-1976.... (*Interruptions*). Order, please. Let Mr. Rajdeo Singh put his question.

Coffee Export

*618. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of coffee export during the last decade had registered an eight-fold increase from Rs. 71.6 million in 1960-61 to Rs. 585.3 million during 1974-75; and

(b) whether this increase in value of coffee export during the last decade and in the years following will be proportionately maintained irrespective of the adverse medical opinion recently expressed about the drinking of coffee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last few years, there have been press reports of conflicting medical opinion on the effect of coffee-drinking on human health but these may not have much impact on exports.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Some medical opinion have reported about the harmful effects of coffee. I want to know the name of the country to which those medicoes belong. I also would like to know whether these opinions have been inspired by some agencies marketing other light beverages.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There were some press reports in the *Hindustan Times* one Dr. Walter Reed saying that coffee would be harmful. But there are also favourable reports—one Dr. Charles Hennekens saying that coffee has no such harmful effect. I can assure the hon. Member that we are interested in our coffee exports and coffee is such a fascinating drink that people will sip it in spite of the fear to their life even if it be there, though it is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question-Hour is over now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 3

Steps to check fire incidents in suburban trains in Bombay Area

S.N.Q. 3. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration is taking drastic measures to check frequent fire incidents in suburban trains on both Central Railway and Western Railway in Bombay area; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In view of the recent fire accidents, special immediate measures have been adopted to prevent fire incidents and to minimise the damage. Some of the steps taken are as under:

(i) Strengthening the insulation arrangements on the roof of the motor coaches.

(ii) Replacing the inflammable materials wherever used inside the coaches by non-inflammable material to the maximum possible extent.

(iii) All the maintenance checks have been intensified to ensure no slip-up in checks in regard to safety devics.

(vi) Providing additional steel bars on the windows of motor coach driving cabs to prevent unauthorised entry into the motor coach and consequent tampering of the electrical equipment by miscreants.

(v) Thermal sensing devices are being provided to prevent overheating in resistance compartments.

(vi) Checking material and luggage carried by suburban passengers with a view to preventing inflammable material being carried by the passengers in local trains. In addition, publicity is given through notices etc., at booking windows, platforms and through posters.

(vii) Regular public announcements are being made in English, Hindi and Regional languages on platforms.

In addition, feasibility of automatic fire extinguisher is being studied by Research Designs and Standards Office

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I have gone through the statement. The steps proposed by the Railways to meet these Fire incidents may be adequate normally. But it has been reported in Bombay that these fires are caused due to sabotage and in that context I feel that these steps may not be adequate. Last week I toured my District of Thana. I was shocked to learn at Palghar, Bassein, Thana, Kalyan, workers of sangarsh samities had organised secret meetings and issued instruction to take to sabotage and violence to paralyse and pressurise the Government. In that context I would like to know whether the Railway Ministry in consultation with the Home Ministry enquired on these lines of sabotage and took necessary steps to curb these recurring incidents of fire in the suburban Trains of Bombay?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Whenever such incidents occur, the normal procedure to be followed is that the matter is referred to the Additional Commissioner, Railway Safety who enquires into the whole matter. The findings of the Commissioner (Safety) are that these fires were due to certain negligence on the part of the passengers and not due to mechanical defects. The hon. member has asked whether there is any suspicion that these may be acts of sabotage because of which incidents of fires are taking place. I may mention that as such there is no such evidence, but it cannot be ruled out completely, because the whole matter will have to be looked into. After the final findings are given by the Commissioner of Railways (Safety) if it is found that these matters possibly are being caused by certain extraneous forces, naturally, further investigation in the matter will take place.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: After the ghastly and disastrous fire near Matunga Station about 40 persons have been killed: Nearly every week there is an incident. Even last week there was an incident between Mahim and Matunga stations of the Western Railways. The Railways have now taken steps to make an announcement on the Railway stations which will assure the travelling passengers that there is no danger. But now what has happened is that immediately on seeing sparks from the pantograph or short circuits, passengers get panicky and confused and they jump out of the running trains and get killed under running train on the parallel tracks. I would like to know whether the Railway will put up posters in all the compartments what to do and what not

to do i.e., 'dos and donts' in case of fire in the trains.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Before coming to the Parliament, I was myself yesterday in Bombay, I inspected the burnt coaches and also demonstration of the pentographs being lowered and being raised. It is found that because of electric equipment certain sparks will take place at certain places. But that is not going to cause any danger. A regular campaign was started telling the passengers not to get panicky. It is true that because of the spate of incidents one after the other the confidence of the commuters has been shaken. Deaths have taken place because the passengers jumped out of the running trains. A regular campaign has been started through the radio, press, posters and public announcement at the Railway Stations to inform the public that they should not get scared and should not jump out because it is going to harm them and other persons Besides this there is a long term programme of providing longer insulated roof of fibre glass below the pentograph and also to provide similar material in the ceiling Hundred per cent thorough check is being carried out on the working system of EMU coaches I am sure, with these short and long term measures, these incidents of fire will now decrease

SHRI VASANT SATHE The most important thing is to restore the confidence of the commuters There are certain leaders we know of the erstwhile federation who believed in sabotage They were connected with what happened in Samastipur. They were connected recently with what happened regarding dynamite case in Baroda Putting two and two together, we can come to our own conclusion. Some of these are still underground. I do not know why the Home Ministry is not able to apprehend these persons. They are behind the whole campaign, not only creating sabotage but creating panic. Thereby they defeat the measures you are taking. How are you going to combat that, by creating confidence among the people. As we all know, there is great rush in these local trains. What are the methods of check you have to see that no inflammable material is carried? Are you going to have any concrete check immediately on a big scale to be taken so that the confidence of the travelling public would be restored? Are such steps being taken along with the help by the police, I want to know.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI. He is quite right in saying that the confidence has to be restored in the commuters. That is what is being done today. We know that there are certain people who dislocate the whole system We are very vigilant. I can assure the House that even people in compartments are now cooperating with the Administration Of course, as you will admit, it is not possible to have 100 per cent check. With this cooperation of the passengers we were able to locate many cases and inflammable materials were detected and taken out of the trains. Therefore we are very strict in these matters So, we are taking care of this aspect of creating confidence in the minds of the people

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जैसा कहा बम्बई सबर्बन ट्रेन में मस्जिद और माटुगा के बीच में जो ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ जिस में काफी आदमी मरे और पैन्टोग्राफ जो था वह बिल्कुल इंटक्ट पाया गया, जो रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर स्पाट पर गये थे उन्होंने कहा कि पैन्टोग्राफ इन्टैक्ट है और एक मैम्बर ने कहा कि जो अन्दर सामान रखा गया था वह भी ऐसा इन्फलेमेबल नहीं था जिस से कि आग लग सके तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप के सेफटी कमिश्नर ने क्या कोई इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट आप को दी है जिस से कि आप आगे चल कर सबर्बन रेलवेज में पैसेंजर्स की सुरक्षा का काम कर सकें ? आप ने उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया, क्या फाईंडिंग्स आप को मालूम हुई ।

According to the provisional findings the fire was due to the ignition of inflammable material which was being carried below the seat level in the right-hand side rear and corner of the compartment He has attributed this accident, to negligence of persons other than railway staff.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जैसा कहा गया और माननीय सदस्य स्वीकार कर रहे हैं उन में आग जो लगी वह कोच के अंदर से नहीं लगी। पैन्टोग्राफ रेल की छत के ऊपर होता है। उन की वजह से आग नहीं लगी थी। लेकिन अंदर से आग जो लगी उस के ऊपर कमिशनर आफ सेफटी ने जो एन्क्वायरी की, उस की जो प्रौविजनल फाइंडिंग्स हैं उस में उन्होंने लिखा है

श्री शशि भूषण : अभी माठे जी ने एक प्रश्न किया था उसी का मैं क्लैरिफाई कराना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मैन्स फैडरेशन के चेयरमैन और हिन्दुस्तान की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के चेयरमैन आपेनली वायलेन्स को प्रीच करते हैं तो आप उस फैडरेशन को या तो सस्पेंड कीजिये या फैडरेशन से कहिए कि वह चेयरमैन को सस्पेंड करें और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का बैन कीजिए या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी उन का निकाले। ये दोनों चीजें नहीं चल सकतीं। डायनेमाइट केस में भी जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज का नाम आता है और इन सब मैंबाटेज केसेज में भी उन का नाम आता है तो या तो इन को फैडरेशन सस्पेंड करे और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी निकाले या फेडरेशन को आप सस्पेंड करें इस सिचुएशन में आप की क्या राय है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे में दो यूनियन्स हैं—आल इंडिया रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन और नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन जिन को रिकग्निशन दिया है। जार्ज फरनांडिज एक यूनियन के प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं। उन्होंने एक सर्कुलर जारी करवाया था जिस में साफ कहा था कि जो हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उसका विरोध किया जाये, उसको चलने न दिया जाये लेकिन मैं मुबारिबाद देता हूं वर्कर्स को कि उन्होंने न सिर्फ उसको रद्द किया बल्कि यह भी कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कामियाब बनाने में हम हर मुमकिन कोशिश करेंगे। अब जहां तक चेयरमैन को सस्पेंड करने का मामला है वह उसकी फेडरेशन तक है लेकिन हम जानते हैं उन की बातचीत किस तरीके की है, उन का रवैया क्या है—हम इस में बेखबर नहीं है और मुझे यकीन है कि यूनियन ने बजाहिरा एक नो कांफिडेंस उन के खिलाफ कर दिया है क्योंकि उन्होंने उनकी बात नहीं मानी और अब वे ढीठ बनकर प्रेसीडेन्ट बने रहे तो वह अलग बात है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Sir, the statement refers to a fact that all the maintenance checks have been intensified to ensure no slip-up in checks in regard to safety devices The Minister also referred to the inspection of the coaches

I want to know from the Minister what is the frequency of the inspection of coaches

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: The coach goes every four days to the workshop for a normal check-up There is also a regular checkup of brakes and other things after fifteen days the periodic overhaul takes about eighteen months So normally after every four days the whole coach is examined in the workshop

SHRI B V NAIK Sir, may I know from the hon Minister why this has been localised in respect of Bombay, particularly, in the constituency of my friend Shri Dhamanker and why in the rest of the suburban electric tram system—whether in Calcutta or other places—such accidents are not occurring. Does it lead credence to the theory put fourth by the hon Members. Shri Saibe and Shri Shashi Bhushan that

these sabotages are localised under the inspiration of and guidance from these areas?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already stated that the sabotage cannot be ruled out because, sometimes, we find that it can be confirmed only after a thorough enquiry into the accident.

As I have already stated, a preliminary enquiry has been made by the Additional Commissioner for Railway Safety and his findings have come. I have already stated what the findings are. It is only after the final report is given by the Additional Commissioner for Railway Safety that this aspect will be looked into. We are aware of these things.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-Plan Expenditure of Central Government

*607. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which expenditure comes under the category of 'non-plan' expenditure;

(b) what was the 'non-plan' expenditure of the Central Government during the last three years; and

(c) the ratio of such expenditure to plan expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government during the last three years was as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
1973-74 . . .	5927
1974-75 (RE) . . .	6964
1975-76 (RE) . . .	8562

(c) The ratio of Plan expenditure to the non-Plan expenditure is as follows:

	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan expenditure
1973-74 .	29	71
1974-75 .	31	69
1975-76 .	32	68

STATEMENT

Expenditure not covered by the following four categories of development schemes would be considered as non-Plan expenditure during the Fifth Plan in accordance with guidelines given by the Planning Commission.

(a) New Development Schemes on capital account;

(b) New Development schemes on revenue account (some of these may in fact be of a capital nature).

(c) Development schemes which are part of the Fourth Plan but, not being completed by 1973-74, a portion of the expenditure will be carried into the Fifth Plan, that is, only that portion of the expenditure which is expected to be incurred from 1974-75 is counted for the Fifth Plan;

(d) Development schemes which represent additions to or extensions of development institutions or establishments which already exist and are part of the normal maintenance responsibilities of the Government or which being completed during the period of the Fourth Plan, should be deemed to be-

come part of the future normal maintenance responsibilities of the Government. In other words, in each such case, expenditure on their maintenance is committed expenditure not to be regarded as part of the Fifth Plan. Only expenditure on additions or extensions of the programmes or establishments in such cases will reckon for the Fifth Plan.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

*610. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reconsider the issue of dilution of equity holdings in the case of those foreign controlled companies who will export a certain portion of their production; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have reconsidered the issue of dilution of equity holding of foreign companies which will contribute to exports Parts (b), (c) and (d) of the annexure to the statement on "Clarification and Amplification of Guidelines issued for administering Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973" (laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 15th April, 1976) explain the position in this regard.

Civil Aviation Clubs

*614. SHRI AMBISH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where civil aviation clubs are working at present; and

(b) the number of pilots trained by each of the above clubs during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT I

Names of Flying Clubs

1. Andhra Pradesh Flying Club, Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad.

2. Assam Flying Club Ltd., Gauhati.

3. Bihar Flying Club Ltd., Patna.

4. Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay.

5. Delhi Flying Club Ltd., Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.

6 Govt Flying Training School, Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangalore.

7. Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Baroda.

8 The Kerala Flying Club Ltd, Civil Aerodrome, Trivendrum.

9 Coop. Hind Flying Club Ltd. Lucknow.

10. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Civil Aerodrome, Indore

11. Nagpur Flying Club Ltd., Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur.

12. Madras Flying Club Ltd, Madras

13. Northern India Flying Club, Jullunder.

14. Government Aviation Training Institute, Bhubaneswar.

15. Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur.

16. Coimbatore Flying Club Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Coimbatore.

17. Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala.

18. Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar.

19. Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding & Flying Club, Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan).

20. Govt. Flying Training Institute, Behala, Calcutta.

21. Hissar Aviation Club, Hissar.

22. Karnal Aviation Club, Karnal.

23. Jamshedpur Coop. Flying Club Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur (Bihar).

24. Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying and Gliding Club Raipur.

25. Ludhiana Aviation Club, Sanehwal Aerodrome, Ludhiana.

Statement II

Total number of pilots who have been issued Pilot Licences by the Flying Clubs during 1975-76.

S. No.	Name of the Club	P.P.L.	C.P.L.
1	Patiala Aviation Club	6	5
2	Ludhiana Aviation Club	2	4
3	Bihar Flying Club	2	7
4	Gujarat Flying Club	16	1
5	Madras Flying Club	12	7
6	Co-operative Hired Flying Club, Lucknow	5	2
7	Delhi Flying Club	4	4
8	Karnal Aviation Club	3	1
9	Govt. Aviation Training Institute Bhubaneswer	3	2
10	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club	4	2
11	Coimbatore Flying Club	..	1
12	Northern India Flying Club	6	1
13	Nagpur Flying Club	2	1
14	Bombay Flying Club	8	1
15	Co-operative Hired Flying Club, Varanasi	11	..
16	Jamshedpur Coop. Flying Club	4	..
17	Govt. Flying Training Institute, Behala	8	..
18	Govt. Flying Training School, Bangalore	7	..
19	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	3	..
20	Kerala Flying Club, Trivandrum	3	..
21	Assam Flying Club, Gauhati	3	..
22	Amritsar Aviation Club	1	..
23	Hissar Aviation Club	5	..
	Total	118	39

Export of Groundnut Seeds

*616. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut seeds are being exported;

(b) if so, the quantity of groundnut seeds exported during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) the names of the countries to whom exported and at what rate per metric ton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the HPS (Hand Picked Selected) variety mainly use for direct consumption as ediible peanuts.

(b) and (c). HPS groundnuts were exported mainly to USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Japan and United Kingdom. The statistics are given below:—

Year	Quantity in tonne / Value in lakh Rs. Qty.	Kernels value	Unit value	Qty.	Shells value	Unit value
1973-74 . . .	73,540	2,938	3,995	9,145	315	3,444
1974-75 . . .	47,296	2,218	4,689	8,428	338	4,010
*1975-76 (April—Dec. 75).	40,050	1,817	4,536	1,719	66	3,839

*The total exports in 1975-76 are estimated to reach 1,00,000 tonnes

Arrest of Smugglers on Gujarat Coast

*619. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of mechanised boats and launches operating to apprehend smugglers on Gujarat coast line;

(b) the number of cases detected by them during the year 1975; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and value of articles recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In addition to several confiscated boats pressed into service, 6 Norwegian boats are in regular operation to apprehend smugglers on the coast line of Gujarat.

(b) In the year 1975 there were 19 cases in which mechanised vessels were intercepted with contraband goods.

(c) In the above 19 cases the total number of persons arrested is 127 and total value of goods seized is Rupees 1,76,91,346/-

Seisure of Cash from the house of an Official of the Income Tax Department

*620 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken in case No. 1 of item No. 4 of the quarterly summary report of the

C.B.I. for the period ending June, 1975 in which case the house of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay was searched and Rs. 1,14,690 in cash was recovered from a locker of a bank; and

(b) the causes of delay in the investigation of this case and in instituting a prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The C.B.I. is still conducting investigation of the case; and

(b) As the case, *inter alia*, involves allegation of possession of assets which are disproportionate to the known sources of income of the officer, the investigation entails protracted enquires.

Amount payable by Jute Mills to J.C.I.

*621. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India has to realise more than rupees seven crores from the 64 Jute mills; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to realise this amount?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action taken against the Mills include exclusion from back-to-back agreement for 1975-76, institution of arbitration proceedings, regulation of further supplies on the basis of realisations, forcing the Mills to come to phased repayment programme and pressurising recalcitrant Mills through their Bankers.

Bank Loan Facilities to Weaker Sections of Society at Resettlement Sites

*622. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing bank loan facilities to weaker sections of society for construction of houses at the resettlement sites;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) the total amount disbursed by banks so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Public sector banks' participation in the national housing programmes takes the form of subscription to the bonds and debentures of State Housing Board which undertake housing projects for low income groups. Besides, some of the public sector banks have started advancing individual loans to the landless labour and other weaker sections of the community, who are being allotted house sites by State Governments under 20-Point Economic Programme.

2. Latest available data indicate that as at the end March 1974, public sector banks have invested Rs. 30.15 crores in the bonds and debentures of State Housing Boards. As regards individual loans to weaker sections of the society for construction of houses at resettlement sites, the present system of data reporting does not provide for collection of data relating to banks' advances to such specified categories

Accumulation of Cargo at Delhi Airport

*623. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of cargo has been accumulating at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof;

(c) whether Air India did not take any effective steps to give a boost to cargo movement in such a situation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The backlog of cargo awaiting airshipment at Delhi is approximately 500 tons. This has been created primarily by growth in the export of readymade garments of ex-Delhi far exceeding earlier estimates Steps are being taken with the co-operation of all airlines including Air India, to clear the accumulated cargo as well as to meet the increasing demand in future.

During the period December 1975 to March 1976. Air India uplifted 1566, tons ex-Delhi, by operating 22 sub-charters in addition to normal flights.

The question of providing cargo up-lift capacity to match growing demand is kept constantly under review. Mainly as a consequence of this, the total uplift from Delhi by all airlines in the period December 1975 to March 1976 was 6800 tons.

Prices of Consumer Goods

*624. SHRI S C. SAMANTA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last year prices of only certain items have come down while prices of foot wear, tooth paste, tea and other consumer goods are still high; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of these items too?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The falling trend in whole-sale prices noticeable since the last week of September 1974 has continued, by and large, throughout the past year. Thus, the Index of Wholesale Prices (1961-62=100) at 289.1 for the week ended April 10, 1976 is 6 per cent lower than the level obtaining a year earlier. Similarly, the Consumer Price Index (1960=100) for February 1976 is 10.8 per cent lower than for the corresponding month of 1975. A decline uniformly in all commodities is, however, not to be expected, and, in fact, the prices of certain commodities may rise even while those of others are tending to fall. The Government therefore, keeps the price situation under constant study, and takes remedial measures as and when necessary. For example, fiscal and monetary discipline is being strictly enforced, while the Department of Civil Supplies is keeping a close watch on the prices, supply and distribution of a number of essential commodities with a view to ensuring that artificial scarcity is not created and consumer are not exploited thereby

पर्यटन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

*625. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये स्वीकृत योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या विश्वविख्यात फूलो की घाटी' को एक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप मे विकसित करने की कोई योजना स्वीकार की गई है, और

(ग) क्या इस योजना मे 'फूलो की घाटी' तक जाने के लिये मोटर-मार्ग के निर्माण की भी व्यवस्था है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो मे पर्यटन विकास के लिये योजना आयोग ने राज्य क्षेत्र मे 130 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र म, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन हो जाने तथा समाधनो के उपलब्ध होने पर एक होटल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। नैनीताल मे 3 35 लाख रुपये की लागत मे एक युवा होस्टल का निर्माण किया गया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटको को आकृष्ट करने के लिये इस क्षेत्र म पद-यात्राओ (ट्रेकिंग) के विकास का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग) फिलहाल पर्यटन विभाग का 'फूलो की घाटी म पद-यात्राओ (ट्रेकिंग) के प्रोत्साहन मे सम्बन्धित सुविधाओ के अलावा अन्य सुविधाये प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है। पर्यटन विभाग का मत है कि नाजुक पर्यावरण वाले क्षेत्र का विकास करते समय इस बात का बहुत ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि वहा का पर्यावरण सुरक्षित रहे तथा साथ ही वहां का पारिस्थितिक सतुलन (इकोलाजिकल बैलेंस) भी यथावत बना रहे। अत: पर्यटन विभाग इस घाटी तक मोटर सडक बनाने का समर्थन नहीं करेगा क्योकि इससे इस सारे क्षेत्र के प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य को बैठने की आशका है।

Meeting of Indo-British Joint Committee held in London

*626. SHRI C JANARDHANAN:

SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-British Joint Committee was held in London recently, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b) The Indo-British Economic Committee was set up through an Exchange of Letters between Commerce Minister and Mr Peter Shore, the British Secretary of State for Trade during the latter's visit to India in January this year In terms of these letters the Committee has appointed two sub-Committees the first concerned with issues of bilateral economic relations and the second with industrial cooperation technological collaboration and investment

2 In preparation for the first meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee at the Ministerial level scheduled to be held in June, 1976, meet-

ings of the two sub-Committees were held in London from 5th to 8th April, 1976.

3. At the meeting of the sub-Committee on bilateral trade, the two sides agreed that there was scope for expansion of Indian exports to Great Britain and Indian imports from Britain. To this end, the two sides agreed to explore the possibilities of long-term supply arrangements for certain commodities. The U K. side also agreed to continue a duty-free quota of 200,000 sq. yards for Indian silk handlooms for 1976 The British side also agreed to keep in mind the international implications of fixing ceilings on the retail price of tea, particularly for suppliers of high grade tea like India.

4. In the sub-Committee on investment and technological and industrial collaboration areas were identified where Indian and British concerns could jointly undertake projects in third countries It was felt that an institutional arrangement to facilitate exchange of information should be evolved There was also a general discussion on investment policies in the two countries

5. The recommendations and conclusion of the two sub-Committees would be considered by the main Committee at its June meeting with a view of drawing up a programme for the expansion and diversification of two way trade and sterengthening bilateral cooperation in industrial and technological fields.

Investment of Foreign Capital

*627. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA:
SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow flow of foreign capital in select areas; and

(b) if so, the areas in which the foreign investment will be confined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Government's policy towards foreign investment continues to be highly selective and aims at filling technological gaps and expanding exports. Government would like foreign investment to function as a vehicle for the import of such technology which cannot be secured on an outright purchase basis or a limited duration royalty agreement.

Overhauling of Purchasing system of Purchase Organisations in Public Sector

2946 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the structure, functions and procedures adopted by all purchase organisations in the public sector are proposed to be overhauled with a view to overcoming the problems faced by them as well as by the suppliers; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) There is presently no specific proposal to overhaul the structure, functions and procedures adopted by all purchase organisations in the Public Sector. However, depth studies are undertaken by the two High Level Committees on Inventory Control, headed by the Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises, in selected enterprises and the recommendations made by these Committees regarding any reorganisation and procedural changes are, after their acceptance given effect to by the public enterprises concerned. In addition to this, guidelines/instructions on various aspects of organisations, functions and procedures to be adopted by the purchase organisations of

the public enterprises are also issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

स्टैण्डर्ड कपड़े की मांग और खपत

2947. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय स्टैण्डर्ड कपड़े (स्टैण्डर्ड क्लाथ) की प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम आवश्यकता क्या है और वर्ष 1975–76 में यह खपत क्या रही ;

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता के अनुपात में उक्त कपड़े का उत्पादन कितना कम रहा और वर्ष 1975–76 में उसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य राज्यमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के उत्पादन का उद्देश्य कुल मिलाकर जनता के कमजोर वर्ग की कपड़े की जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। इसके साथ ही उनकी जरूरतें केवल कन्ट्रोल वाली किस्मों तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं क्योंकि खपत की प्रवृत्ति अन्य उत्पादों यथा कृत्रिम रेशम वस्त्रों, मिश्रित वस्त्रों और हौजरी के सामान की ओर भी है। कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के उत्पादन का वर्तमान स्तर जनता के कमजोर वर्ग की कन्ट्रोल वाली किस्मों के कपड़े की जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रतीत होता है।

White Paper by Britain on its Foreign Aid Policy

2948. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item wherein the British Government had issued a white paper spelling out its foreign aid philosophy and promising aid to "poorest" countres like India and Bangladesh where per capita income is less than $ 200 per year; and

(b) whether our Government has been offered any such aid by the Government of U.K. recently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 12th June 1975 the aid extended by the British to the developing countries with a GNP per capita of under $ 200 has been in the shape of grants. This change in the British aid policy was also incorporated in a White Paper published by the British Government on 29th October 1975

(b) Grants amounting to £ 126.80 million have been extended by Britain after the announcement of this policy to India. This includes £ 55.00 million as project aid, £ 60.00 million as non-project aid and £ 11.20 million as Debt Relief.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युतचालित करघों की स्थापना

2949. श्री भगीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को आत्म निर्भर बनाने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों को रोजगार देने और उद्योगों को विकेन्द्रीकरण को लक्ष्य में रखकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युतचालित करघे से कपड़ा उत्पादन करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

वाणिज्य राज्यमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : जी नहीं। सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

Administrative measures suggested by Expert Group appointed by RBI regarding Agricultural Credit

2950. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India in its report suggested administrative measures with regard to agricultural credit;

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted so far by his Ministry to expedite the credit needs of the farmers; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry and the instructions issued to the commercial banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on commercial Banks' lending to agriculture appointed by the Reserve Bank of India, made some recommendations relating to various administrative measures, apart from legislative measures, to be implemented by the State Governments These administrative measures relate to bringing of land records uptodate, recording of share croppers and other informal tenants in the revenue records, issue of pass books to agriculturists, exempted from payment of stamp duty, registration fee, non-encumberance certificate charges, and increase in the number of centres for creation of equitable mortgages Following repeated requests from Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India, most of the State Governments have taken action to implement the administrative measures in varying degrees to help smoothen the flow of agricultural credit from commercial banks.

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme by SBI in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

2951. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the State Bank of India is taking to implement the 20-point economic programme in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the progress of its schemes in the State, districtwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). The State Bank of India have reported that their branches in Madhya Pradesh, as in other areas have been advised to provide financial assistance to people setting up and running fair price shops, to meet the long term and short term financial requirements of the landless labourers who have been allotted land by the Government and to assist those released from bonded labour to take up productive activities allied to agriculture Bank's branches in Madhya Pradesh are also endeavouring to increase the flow of credit into rural areas in the form of loans against gold and silver ornaments, loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for productive endeavours at concessional rates of interest, loans for small employment ventures under Half-a-million Jobs Programme and Rural Industries Projects and the like for meeting the credit requirements of these areas in an increasing measure The Bank has also reported that Minor Irrigation Development Schemes have been evolved for implementation through their Agricultural Development Branches in Madhya Pradesh For financing of Kosa weavers the Bank has made arrangements with Madhya Pradesh Textile Corporation. Besides direct financing of handloom weavers has also started. The Bank is maintaining close liason with the State/District

authorities for identifying and assisting beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme in different sectors.

(b) Information to the extent available, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Hotels in Punjab

2952. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hotels suitable to accommodate foreign tourists are to be built in the near future all over the country; and

(b) if so, how many of these hotels will be built in Punjab and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking includes provision for the construction of hotels, motels and cottages suitable for foreign tourists at a number of places of tourist importance in the country. The private-sector is also encouraged to set up more hotels of this category by means of various incentives offered in the form of fiscal reliefs, financial assistance in the form of institutional loans, priority considerations for essential requirements, etc.

(b). Of the India Tourism Development Corporation's accommodation projects, one 50-room 2-star motel is planned at Amritsar in Punjab. The project, however, will be taken up for implementation subject to availability of funds and satisfactory feasibility study.

Black Money and Jewellery in possession of People engaged in Film Industry

2953. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few persons engaged in Indian film industry either as studio owners or producers or directors and distributors, have been found in possesion of black money and jewellery; and

(b) if so, what action Government took against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Complete details in respect of the specified categories of persons are not readily available As per present information, within the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay City, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, Income-tax authorities have conducted search and seizure operations in 12 cases of persons connected with the film industry during the financial years 1973-74, 1974 75 and 1975-76. Cash, jewellery, silver-ware and books of account etc have been seized. Action as called for under the law has been/is being taken.

During the last four financial years ended 31-3-1976, prosecutions in thirteen cases connected with the film industry have been launched for concealment/IPC offences.

Committee on Adjustment of Flights at International Airports

2954. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed a standing committee to recommend appropriate adjustments in

e schedules of foreign airlines to av-
d bunching of flights at the interna-
onal airports in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the composition and func-
ons of this Committee; and

(c) the adjustments that are going
be made particularly at Delhi and
ombay airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
VIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ
AHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Standing
entral Scheduling Committee has
en set up by Government to study
e problems pertaining to bunching
fights at International Airports.

(b) The composition and functions of
e Committee are as follows:—

mposition

Director-General of Civil
viation, New Delhi . Chairman

fofOperations, International
irports Authority of India,
lew Delhi . . Member

edules Coordinator, Air-India,
ombay . . Member

puty Director, Regulations &
nformation, Civil Aviation
partment . . Member
Secretary

nctions:

To examine the draft schedules of
airlines operating scheduled inter-
tional air services at Bombay and
lhi with a view to see whether the
oposed timings are within the capa-
y limits of the airports.

To advise the representative of Air
lia on the Committee to persuade
airlines to make appropriate
anges by their schedules as may be
und essential to avoid bunching of
ghts consequent to a finding that
ring any particular period the num-
r of aircraft on the ground at a time
uld be such as to exceed the capa-
y limits of the concerned airport.

To review the action taken on the recommendations submitted by the Airport Utilisation Committees at Bombay and Delhi as may be found necessary.

(c) All carriers meet together under the auspices of International Air Transport Association twice every year to discuss their schedules. Air India Representative who attends these meetings to clear their schedules coordinates and suggests changes and alterations on the basis of briefing from the Director General of Civil Aviation and Internaational Airports Authority of India. The winter timetable for the year 1976-77 will be discussed from 1st to 4th June 1976 at the forth-coming IATA time-table meeting. The carriers passing through India will submit their schedules to the Air India. Representative two weeks before the meeting, who will hold discussions on these schedules with the Director General of Civil Aviation and International Airports Authority of India and inform the carrier about the changes, if required, at any of the airports in India where there is bunching of flights at a given time.

मध्य प्रदेश से पावर लूम कपड़े का निर्यात

2955. **श्री इन्द्रजीत कछवाय :**
श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974, 1975 और 1976 (मार्च तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश कस्बों से पावरलूम के कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया था और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और उसकी वर्षवार कीमत कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या पावरलूम के कपड़े के अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये

सरकार का निर्यात नीति निर्धारित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में पावरलूम के कपडे का उत्पादन होता है और इस उत्पादन के कुछ भाग का निर्यात कर दिया जाता है। चूंकि सूती वस्त्र की मदों के निर्यात आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर रखे जाते हैं, अतः मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात किये गये पावरलूम के कपडे के बारे में पृथक आकडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) केवल पावरलूम के कपडे के निर्यात के लिये अलग से कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि मिल निर्मित सूती कपड़ों के निर्यात संवर्धन की योजनाएं पावरलूम के कपडे पर भी लागू हैं। पावरलूम के सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात संवर्धन के लिये नीति तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् ने हाल ही में हथकरघों के लिये एक पृथक पैनल गठित किया है।

20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा धनराशि की मांग

2956. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को तीव्र गति से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने धनराशि की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय की उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम और अन्य कारणों से हुए खर्चे के लिए 1975-76 में आवश्यकता से जो कमी हो गई उसे पूरा करने के लिए सहायता मांगी थी। राज्य की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था की राशि को अन्तिम रूप देते समय 1975-76 और 1976-77 में राज्य सरकार के सम्पूर्ण साधनों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

Operation of Bombay-Kolhapur Air Route

2957. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to open Bombay-Kolhapur route to private airline operators; and

(b) if so, what is the approximate date of starting operation and frequency of the proposed service by private operator?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) Bombay-Kolhapur is not one of the nine routes which were thrown open for operation of air services by Private Operators However, as Indian Airlines do not operate on this route there is no objection to a Private Operator operating air services on this route.

Air Works (India), Bombay, were permitted to operate day-to-day cargo service between Bombay and Kolhapur with effect from 26-1-1976, but they did not actually operate any service.

Development of Tourist Centres in Bihar

2958 SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of important centres of tourist attraction in Bihar already developed during 1974-76;

(b) the names of those tourist centres which have potential for development; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for their development?

THE MINISTER OP STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIAITON (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The emphasis in the Central Sector is on the development of those tourist centres which stimulate international tourist traffic to India. With this in view, the tourist centres being developed in Bihar are Patna and selected Buddhist centres such as Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda which attract a large number of pilgrims from Buddhist countries.

In 1974-75 the Department of Tourism commissioned the preparation of master plans (land use plans) of Rajbir and Nalanda which are prerequisites to regulated development of facilities in these places. These master plans will be completed during 1976-77.

The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) spent Rs. 13.70 lakhs on the construction of their Reception Centre-cum-hotel at Patna which will be completed in 1976-77 at a cost of about Rs. 63 lakhs. The ITDC also proposes to expand its Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya during the Fifth Plan.

Realisation of Central loan from States

2959. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about increase or decrease of central loans or overdrafts in respect of various States during the years 1973-75; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to realise such loans from the States and Union Territories or to stop the practice of drawing overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b). Under the Overdraft Regulation Scheme introduced from 1st May, 1972, overdraft on the Reserve Bank is not to be regarded as a budgetary resource and if a State runs into overdraft with the Bank for more than seven consecutive working days, its payments are liable to be suspended.

Statement

States	Adjusted overdrafts of States as on	
	30-3-74	31-3-1975
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rs. in crores)	
1. Assam	13·83	..
2. Bihar	49·14	96·49
3. Gujarat	.	2·81
4. Haryana	4·17	10·09
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	7·39
6. Karnataka	11·67	..

(1)		(2)	(3)
7.	Kerala	23·48	5·26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0·60	8·47
9.	Manipur	2·05	0·91
10.	Meghalaya	0·28	..
11.	Orissa	..	5·83
12.	Punjab	19·54	22·93
13.	Rajasthan	1·02	11·54
14.	Uttar Pradesh	20·75	99·55
15.	West Bengal	12·22	..
	Total	158·75	271·27

Export of Fish

2960. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of fish exported from India during 1975-76 from various ports, port-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Value of Marine Products exported from India during 1975-76 portwise, is as under:—

Name of Port	Value (Lakhs of Rupees)
Cochin	6,759
Bombay	1,595
Madras	1,595
Mangalore	941
Calcutta	646
Ratnagiri	233
Visakhapatnam	186
Veraval	227
Paradeep	157
Tuticorin	63
Calicut	3
Kakinada	Neg.
Nagapattinam	11
Total	12,416

Opium Cultivation in Rajasthan

2961. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to bring land in Rajasthan by and large under opium cultivation; and

(b) if so, the area of land brought under opium cultivation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENU AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Opium poppy has been traditionally grown in Rajasthan, besides the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh under a system of Government licencing. However, with a view to meeting the increasing world demand for Indian opium, the Government has been making some efforts to increase the area under poppy cultivation in the aforesaid three States.

(b). The area of land brought under opium cultivation in Rajasthan during the current year is 15,856 hectares, approximately.

Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

2962. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is running out of funds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The requirements of funds of the Corporation for its operations are constantly reviewed by Government in consultation with the IDBI. To the extent the Corporation is not able to raise its resources by increasing its capital or through borrowings from the market, budgetary support is given by Government.

The existing fund position of the Corporation as on 31-3-1976 is that it has resources of the order of Rs. 31 crores against which commitments aggregate to Rs 30 84 cores (inclusive of actual disburssements of Rs. 24.32 crores). The Central Government has provided a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores in the 1976-77 Budget, as a Central loan

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की ओर बैंक ऋण की बकाया राशि

2963. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों को भारी घाटा हो रहा है जिससे वे बैंक-ऋण का वापस भुगतान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक को और कितनी ऋण राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) इन एककों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान अपनी कार्यचालन पूंजी विषयक आवश्यकताओं के वित्त पोषण के लिये, सरकारी गारण्टी सहित अथवा उसके बिना ही अपनी चालू परिसम्पत्तियों को बन्धक रखकर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से अक्सर नकद-ऋण आधार पर, ऋण प्राप्त करते हैं। नकद ऋण प्रणाली के अधीन ऋणकर्ताओं को वापसी अदायगी का कोई पूर्व निश्चित ढंग तय किये बिना ही ऋण कोष से धन निकालने का अधिकार होता है। इस प्रकार की नकद-ऋण सुविधायें प्राप्त करने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ एककों को घाटा होता रहा है। लेकिन ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई है जहां कोई एकक बैंकों के प्रति अपने वायदों को पूरा करने में असफल रहा हो।

(ग) सरकार ने घाटे में चल रहे प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये कई उपाय किये हैं जिनका उद्देश्य है

(1) उत्पादकता में वृद्धि

(2) खाली समय और उत्पादन लागत में कमी

(3) रद्दी होने वाले माल में कमी।

(4) अच्छे औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध।

रेशम के कीड़े का विकास

2964. **श्री कमला सिंह 'सधुकर' :**

श्री शंकर राव सावन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि रांची स्थित केन्द्रीय टसर अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ने संकर किस्म के रेशम के कीड़ों के उत्पादन में सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है जिसके फलस्वरूप रेशम उद्योग में महान सफलता के नये द्वार खुल गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने एक नई किस्म के इस रेशम के कीड़ों के विकास के लिये अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां। (ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय टसर अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, रांची ने रेशम के कीड़ों की एक विशेष संकर नस्ल तैयार की है जिसे वंजु के पौधों पर पाला जा सकता है । ये पौधे पश्चिम में जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर पूर्व में मणिपुर तक फैली हुई हिमालय की निचली पट्टी में बहुतायत से मिलते हैं । यह नस्ल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है चूंकि इससे वंजु के पौधों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर लाभ उठाने का रास्ता खुल गया है जिन का अभी तक उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा था।

2. हिमालय की इस निचली पट्टी में विकास कार्यों को गति देने के लिये और उन स्थानीय समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये, जो विकास की अवस्थाओं में उठ सकती हैं, केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित उपाय । ये हैं :—

(1) इम्फाल (मणिपुर) भीमताल (उ० प्र०) बटाटा (जम्मू) में तीन क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान केन्द्र खोले गये हैं। इन क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में वर्ष 1970 में कार्य शुरू हो गया।

(2) राज्यों में टसर की खेती शुरू करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रायोजित 120 मैट्रिक पास तथा 60 स्नातक अभी तक प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं।

3. मणिपुर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर राज्य के वंजु बागान के उपयोग के लिये बड़े पैमाने की एक परियोजना शुरू की है। राज्य सरकार ने पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक 1 लाख किग्रा० वंजु टसर रेशम का उत्पादन लक्ष्य रखा है।

4. उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर की राज्य सरकारें भी अपने अपने राज्यों में इसी प्रकार की परियोजनाएं चलाने की योजना बना रही हैं

Defaulting Textile Mills

2965. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of textile mills which have defaulted in their obligation to produce controlled cloth during the last year;

(b) whether any mills have produced cloth below the specifications laid down for controlled cloth and if so, their names; and

(c) the action taken against defaulting mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Turn-over of Public sector Undertakings

2966. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government which have a turn-over exceeding rupees one thousand crore per annum;

(b) whether it is proposed to break them up;

(c) whether any studies in regard to the scale of operation and profitability-cum-utility and service of these public undertakings have been initiated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) According to the provisional estimates of performance for the year 1975-76 the annual turn-over of the following public sector enterprises exceeds Rs. 1000 crores —

(i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited

(ii) Food Corporation of India

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Raids in Amritsar

2967. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the individuals and firms whose offices and residential premises were raided at Amritsar in the month of March, 1976:

(b) the amount of foreign and Indian currency seized and details of their property abroad; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Business premises of M/s. Jewel House and 'Everybody's Corner' and residential premises of Shri Hiralal were raided by Customs authorities at Amritsar in the month of March, 1976.

Business and residential premises of Mr. Manohar Lal son of Shri Mohan Lal at Amritsar were also raided under Customs Act and Gold Control Act during March, 1976.

Residential premises of Shri Pawan Kumar was raided by Foreign Exchange Enforcement authorities in March, 1976

Income Tax Department has not conducted any raid in Amritsar during March 1976

(b) and (c) As a result of the raids conducted by Customs authorities in the business premises of M/s Jewel House and 'Everybody's Corner' at Amritsar, contraband goods such as synthetic fabrics, electronic goods; and cosmatics worth Rs 4,800 and Rs 4 600 respectively were seized Departmental action against the above two firms is being taken Besides at the residence of Shri Hiralal and Mr Manohar Lal son of Shri Mohan Lal did not result in any seizure

Raid conduceted by Foreign Exchange Enforcement authorities at the residential premises of Shri Pawan Kumar did not result in any seizure of foreign or Indian currency However, the case is still under investigation and action as provided under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be taken in case any violation of the Act is *prima facie* established.

Purchase of Fertilisers by MMTC

2968 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as per decision of the Government of India is pur-

chasing fertilisers from regions other than East European countries from 1st August, 1975 onwards;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on handling of the purchase of fertilisers with foreign producers directly so that the middlemen, agents and suppliers are altogether eliminated; and

(c) whether fertilisers have been purchased by India through Wood Ward Dickerson, U.S.A. Plant and Food International Inc. USA and Agricultural and Industrial (Luxemburg) and other companies in 1976, if so, the reasons therefor and CIF prices in India, separately paid therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Purchases of fertilizers have been made from these parties at the best possible prices. It will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose the prices paid to them.

Printing of Price on Cloth

2969. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all varieties of cloth sold in the market have price printed on them on every metre from 1st April, 1976;

(b) the guidelines to control the price of cloth; and

(c) whether there is any penalty for defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Decision has been announced as part of the budget that textile mills will be required to stamp consumer prices on every metre of cloth. For the implementation of this decision, operational arrangements need to be properly organised. Necessary action is in process.

Fall in Retail Prices of Agricultural Goods and Industrial Goods

2970. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual fall in the retail prices of the various essential commodities particularly, and the industrial products since the introduction of the budget for 1976-77 keeping in view the several concessions and relief given to the industrialists and traders in the budget; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure a balance between the prices of agricultural goods and industrial goods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The reliefs given in the Budget for 1976-77 are aimed primarily at the maintenance of employment, and the maximum use of installed capacities. It is reported that the prices of soaps and detergents, aluminium utensils, pressure cookers and certain varieties of dry cells, cigarettes, electric fans, refrigerators and TVs have come down.

(b) The balance between the prices of agricultural and industrial goods was seriously disturbed during 1972-73 and 1973-74. This balance has now been restored by the decline in agricultural prices since October 1974. However, the interests of farmers are being protected through support/procurement prices, as also through a reduction in the prices of inputs, like fertilisers.

World Bank Aid for Oil Exploration

2971. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank plans to aid developing nations in oil explorations; and

(b) if so, to what extent our country is expected to be benefited by the proposed aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) We are not aware of any such decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Railway Wagons by Yugoslavia

2972. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Yugoslavia has been negotiating with Government of India for purchasing Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में "बुनकर गांव"

2973. श्री चन्द्र शेखानी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में बुनकरों के लिये एक "बुनकर-गांव" बसाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से दिल्ली के हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिये बुनकर गांव बसाने की योजना प्राप्त हुई है। इस योजना की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :

पहले चरण में चुनिंदा 200 बुनकर परिवारों के लिये रहने व काम करने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी है और दूसरे चरण में अन्य 300 परिवारों को इसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी। इन भवनों की निर्माण लागत के 50 प्रतिशत के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी है। 50 प्रतिशत उपदान के बाद जो रियायती अल्प किराया बनेगा वही इन आवास व कार्यशालाओं के लिये लिया जाएगा। रिहायशी जगह की व्यवस्था भूमि तल पर और कार्यशाला की व्यवस्था प्रथम तल पर करने का विचार है। बुनकरों की रंगाईघर प्रशिक्षण व डिजाइन केन्द्र, कच्चे माल का डिपो और बिक्री डिपो शो-रूम जैसी सामान्य सुविधाएं तथा उन्हें अपने करघों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये सहायता भी प्रदान की जाएगी। बुनकर गांव में एक विद्यालय, एक अस्पताल तथा एक डाकघर की व्यवस्था सम्बद्ध विभागों द्वारा की जाएगी जिन्हें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समीपवर्ती भूमि दी जाएगी। परियोजना के पहले चरण पर 62·4 लाख रु० की समग्र लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त हुई उपरोक्त योजना विचाराधीन है।

Production of Cheap Garments

2974. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for mass scale production of cheap garments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): No, Sir.

राक फास्फेट का निर्यात

2975. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राक फास्फेट के निर्यात से वर्षवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इसके निर्यात पर कुछ कारणों से रोक लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 में राक फास्फेट के कोई निर्यात नहीं किये गये। 1974–75 के दौरान निर्यातों से 37,000 रुपये की आय हुई।

(ख) ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Agreement with Yugoslavia on Joint Ventures

2976. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on Joint Ventures has recently been signed with Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No agreement on Joint ventures has been signed with Yugoslavia. However, possibilities of Indo-Yugoslav Cooperation in Third Countries have been the subject of bilateral discussions for some time. At the recently concluded meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held in Belgrade (29th February—4th March, 1976) certain projects for Indo-Yugoslav Cooperation in Third countries were identified These were mainly in the fields of dockyard construction, cement and manufacture of bull dozers tractors

Plan to enter Supersonic Air Travel by Air India

2977. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India plans to enter the field of Supersonic air travel;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of Air India catching the elite passenger who prefer supersonic journey in comparison to the sub-sonic flights specially with current cumbersome Custom Clearance procedures in India;

(c) whether Government plan to negotiate with countries from which major tourist traffic to India originates for a system of 'Joint Embarkation and Dis-Embarkation Custom Clearance' by which the tourist on arriving at the airport of Dis-Embarkation can just walk across the custom barrier by handing over the custom clearance coupon if he has not acquired any dutiable item during the flight; and

(d) what are the possibilities of such system, if introduced, increasing the tourist traffic to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Air-India have no plans to purchase supersonic aircraft at present.

(c) and (d). Continuous efforts are made to streamline and simplify customs clearance procedures in consultation with appropriate authorities.

Price of Natural Rubber

2978. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any long term programme to maintain the supporting price for natural rubber; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are seized of the problem of stablisation of rubber prices and the matter is under constant review.

नई निर्यात नीति

2979. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई नई निर्यात नीति निर्धारित की है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात व्यापार में क्या लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). देश की निर्यात नीति का निरन्तर पुनरावलोकन किया जाता है तथा चालू घरेलू एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दशाओं के अनुसार समय-समय पर उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं। अभी हाल ही में किये गये उपायों में इनका उल्लेख किया जा सकता है : अनेक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात नियन्त्रणों को उदार बनाना, निर्यात अभिमुख उद्योगों के उत्पादन आधार को सुदृढ़ बनाना, निर्यात सम्भाव्यता वाले क्षेत्रों व मदों का पता लगाना, आयात लाइसेंसों के जारी करने के लिये प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाना, पत्तन निर्मित माल पर निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त करना, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के जरिये उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की वापसी, अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंसों पर सीमा शुल्क की छूट, 1976–77 के लिये निर्यात अभिमुख आयात नीति की घोषणा आदि। आशा है इन उपायों से वर्ष के लिये निर्धारित निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में देश को सहायता मिलेगी।

Export of Gold Jewellery

2980. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of orders for gold jewellery are pouring in from foreign countries and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) what is the gold content of such jewellery orders and what amount of foreign exchange will be earned during 1976 as compared to the last two years; and

(c) what is the value of India's gold reserves and whether the increasing exports orders for gold jewellery is likely to have any adverse effect on our gold reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Export of gold jewellery is controlled by the Reserve Bank of India and such exports are permitted on a restricted basis. The foreign exchange earnings on export of gold jewellery during 1974 and 1975 were Rs. 20 lakhs each year. The gold content of the jewellery exported is placed over 50 per cent of the value. The extent of orders in 1976 is likely to be higher than that of the previous two years, but it is not possible to give exact estimates of the same.

(c) The value of gold held as a part of the country's foreign exchange reserves is Rs. 182 53 crores Gold used for manufacture of gold jwllry for xport will not affct ths rsrvs sinc tee since for this purpose the gold available in the market is used.

Textile Export Target

2981. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a textile export target of Rs. 400 crores has been set for this financial year;

(b) whether a delegation of textile industry met him in this connection; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Income Tax Settlement Commission

2982. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Income-Tax Settlement Commission to decide applications from assessees for settlement of cases and assessments at any stage of the proceedings; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the composition and functions of this high-power body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sett'ement Commission shall consist of a Chairman and two other members A whole-time Chairman of the Commission has been appointed. Pending appointment of Members of the Commission, two Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes have been appointed to serve as Members of the Commission in addition to their duties.

The functions of the Income-tax/Wealth-tax Settlement Commission will be settlement of cases under Chapter XIXA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Chapter VA of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Availability of Money for Trade to Clear Accumulated Stocks

2983. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recession in trade and accumulation of large stocks with trade, Government propose to promote exports for clearing accumulated stocks and also make available money for trade; and

(b) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to save the industries from crashing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no general recession in the economy. However, some slackening of demand has been noticed only in certain sectors of the industry. Wherever called for the Reserve Bank has liberalised inventory norms in respect of bank credit. As a result of relaxations made in inventory norms, a larger amount of bank credit is likely to flow into the affected areas. However, in view of the limited resources of banks and the various competing demands on them, it is not possible for the commercial banks to tie up large funds on accumulated stocks for an unlimited period. Banks finance alone is not likely to solve the difficulties faced by particular industries facing demand-constraint.

1975 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान

2984. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री राम प्रकाश :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975-76 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, विभागवार, समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ख) गत वर्ष की तुलना में उक्त अवधि के दौरान सरकार ने इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी धनराशि की बचत की है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ची० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

2985. श्री भान सिंह भौरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) इन नई शाखाओं द्वारा छोटे किसानों और कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कुल कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या आगामी वर्षों में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों का उत्थान करने के विचार से ऋण की सीधी और आसान योजना आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि चालू वर्ष के पहले दो महीनों में चौदहों राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 29 शाखायें खोली हैं। उसने यह भी सूचना दी है कि सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में बैंकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई शाखा विस्तार योजनाओं की जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन 24 अप्रैल, 1976 को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखायें खोलने के वास्ते 637 लाइसेंस/आवंटन थे।

(ख) से (घ). हालांकि बैंकों द्वारा, राष्ट्रीय नीतियों एवं प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कोई विशिष्ट शाखावार/वर्गवार राशि-निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है, फिर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की सभी शाखायें उपस्थित क्षेत्रों के छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने इस कार्यक्रम से लाभान्वित होने वाले समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों जैसे भूमिहीन मजदूरों, बंधुआ मजदूरी से मुक्त हुए व्यक्तियों और हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहायता की कई योजनायें तैयार की हैं, और उन्हें लागू किया जा रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का भी प्रायोजन कर रहे हैं जो छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों और ग्रामीण कारीगरों को ऋण की सुविधा देने के लिये स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं।

Exemption given to Textile Mills from obligation of producing controlled Cloth

2986 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt all textile mills from the obligation of producing controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Exemption from production of controlled cloth has been given for a period of one year to those mills, in the private and the public sector, which have shown accumulated losses, after accounting for reserves in their latest balance sheet.

(b) As the production of controlled cloth involves an element of loss, and the capacity of weak mills to off-set such loss by producing non-controlled cloth is limited, exemption for a limited period of one year has been justifiably given.

Closure of Textile Mills in West Bengal

2988. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile mills in West Bengal are facing closure; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tone up these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Owing to insufficient supply of power, mills in West Bengal are forced to close two shifts of working every week, but they are not facing closure.

State level Coordination Committees for Banking

2989 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which State Level Coordination Committees for Banking have been set up alongwith the names of such among them as have included the M.Ps. in these Committees; and

(b) the names of States (i) which have not set up these committees so far or (ii) which have not associated M Ps on the committees constituted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI

PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that according to the information available with them, State level Coordination Committees have been set up in all the States except the States of Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland and that the present composition of these Committees which is determined by the respective State Governments does not include Members of Parliament.

Visit of the Managing Director of Cashew Corporation of India to Mozambique

2990. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of Cashew Corporation of India recently visited Mozambique to negotiate the import price of cashew; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A two-member Delegation comprising of the Managing Director and the Chief Finance Manager of the Cashew Corporation of India held negotiations with the Joint Delegation of Tanzania and Mozambique at Maputo and discussions were further continued at Dar-es-Salaam during March 1976.

(b) The Delegation returned with an impression that differences in regard to the prices had been narrowed down considerably and the final offer, which was to follow, would be reasonable enough to conclude firm contracts. The offer actually received later on, after the return of delegation to India proved otherwise, necessitating further negotiations.

Foreign Capital

2991. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investors have sought assurance from Government in regard to the safety of investment in our country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Proposals asking for guarantees for private foreign investments are received from time to time from other countries by Government. Government are not generally in favour of such bilateral arrangements.

Proposal to Develop various Historic Places as Tourist Centres in Bihar

2992. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop the historic places like Ahilyasthan and Gautamkund in Darbhanga District, Balirajgarh, Bisfi, Girjasthan and Bisoul (where Rama led by Vishwamitra had halted) as tourist centres in Bihar;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to advise the State Tourism Department to develop the above places as tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is for the State Government to determine its priorities for the development of tourist centres within the resources available for the purpose. In 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for tourism schemes in the State Sector out of the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan

Sea Food Export

2993. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the gaps in our sea food export trade and formulated a package plan to diversify and expand sea food export during the next three years; and

(b) if so, outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is at present a heavy concentration on the export of shrimp. There is a lucrative market abroad for the export of tuna, sardine, mackerels, squids, cutile fish, lobsters, etc. Government have notified a scheme inviting responses from Indian fishing enterprises to enter into joint ventures with foreign fishing companies in tuna fishery projects. Steps have also been taken to encourage small mechanised fishing boats to take up purse-seining for catching sardines, mackerels, etc. Government have permitted 14 Indian enterprises to import 30 fishing trawlers from Mexico for bottom stern trawling and also for trawling with outriggers, to conduct fishing not only for shrimp but also for other varieties having an export market. Steps are also being taken to intensify fishing surveys beyond 40 fathoms, in order to locate new fishery resources. New methods of processing marine products of various types are being constantly experimented upon and developed at the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, and the Integrated Fisheries Project Cochin.

The MPEDA is constantly engaged in developing exports of marine products through assistance for modernisation setting up modern peeling units, inspection schemes, training programmes, co-ordinated research programmes, establishment of cold storages at ports, market, surveys, etc.

Export of Saccharine

2994. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the efforts being made by Government to encourage Indian manufacturer to export saccharine with a view to earn foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Government provide the usual incentives on the export of saccharine, and render other assistance to industry whenever required

Indo-Bangladesh Coal Deal

2995. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Coal Deal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A contract for supply of 3.90 lakh tonnes of non-coking coal and 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of beehive coke has been concluded with Bangladesh Government for supply during 1976-77.

Asian Agricultural Survey

2996. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has decided to conduct an Asian Agriculture Survey; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Asian Development Bank had completed "Asian Agricultural Survey" in 1968 and published it in 1969. The Bank now proposes to up date the Survey, both for the purpose of improved agricultural knowledge of the region and for the purpose of better guiding the Bank's operations in this sector.

फ्रांस से गेहूं की खरीद

2997. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30,000 टन गेहूं खरीदने के बारे में मार्च, 1976 में फ्रांस सरकार के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गेहूं कब तक भारत में आने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) इस समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं और यह गेहूं किन मूल्यों पर खरीदा गया है तथा भारत में आने तक इस गेहूं की कुल लागत क्या होगी; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा देश में उत्पादित गेहूं के लिये निर्धारित किये गये वसूली मूल्यों की तुलना में फ्रांस सरकार को कितना अधिक मूल्य प्रति टन देना पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार और फ्रांस सरकार के बीच मार्च 1976 में एक करार किया गया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत फ्रांस सरकार अनुदान के रूप में 30,000 टन गेहूं रुपलाई करेगी। किन्तु भाड़े ;; खर्च की अदायगी भारत सरकार को करनी होगी। आशा है कि भारत को जहाजों द्वारा भेजे जाने के लिए यह गेहूं मई 1976 में प्राप्त हो जायेगा।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Credit from IDA for Industrial Development

2998. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit extended by the International Development Association (IDA) for Industrial Development in India;

(b) whether the credit would be exclusively for medium and large scale enterprises in selected priority industries or Small Scale Industries would also be benefited; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Presumably, this relates to Industrial Import Credits secured from the International Development Association. IDA has been extending to India this line of credit, the latest being for US $200 million. This credit is utilised for meeting the import requirements of raw materials, components and spares for medium and large-scale enterprises registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development or other industries as notified.

IDA has separately extended a credit of US $25 million which is routed through IDBI and can be used, *inter alia* by small-scale industries.

Retrenchment in Mills managed by National Textile Corporation

2999 SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether about 25000 workers have been thrown out of job from the mills managed by National Textile Corporation of India recently; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken for their absorption in other mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Export of Chromite Ore

3000. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government for direct export of chromite ore without routing it through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Export of chromite ore is banned at present, except for ad hoc exports which may be specifically authorised.

Closure of Tea Gardens in West Bengal

3001. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven tea gardens in the District of Darjeeling (West Bengal) have been closed and several others are facing closure; and

(b) the reasons for such abnormal closures and how many workers have been retrenched and laid off?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) According to an assessment made in 1975, there are about 13 sick/closed tea gardens in the District of Darjeeling

(b) Some of the factors to which uneconomic/sick condition of a tea estate can be attributed are over-capitalisation, poor labour management relations, misapplication of funds unscientific agricultural practices, mismanagement etc No information is available in regard to workers affected.

Sick Tea Gardens in Assam

3002 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of sick tea gardens in the State of Assam and in Cachar District; and

(b) the total number of workers and employees who have been working in such tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to an assessment made during 1975, there are about 17 sick/closed tea gardens in the State of Assam out of which 6 are in Cachar District.

(b) No information is available in this regard.

Procedures for Export of Garments

3003. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exporters have conveyed it to him that the procedures they have to go through at the Indian end need immediate streamlining to promote the exports of garments and the buyers from abroad attending the Indian Garments Fair have also complained of delay in the delivery of goods on orders; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve matters in this regard to widen our export markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in garments exports.—

(i) Excise duty on garments has been abolished.

(ii) Other problems like inadequate cargo space, non-availability of fabrics of the right quality in sufficient quantities resulting in delayed deliveries are also being sorted out by augmenting production of such fabrics and by arranging chartered flights for airlifting of cargoes whenever there is a cargo congestion.

Meeting held by Indo-US Business Council

3004. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the light of the Joint Communique issued after Indo-US Economic and Business Sub-Commission some practical steps are proposed to be taken immediately to enhance the scope of joint ventures between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It has been agreed that action along the following lines would be pursued to encourage joint ventures in third countries:—

(i) providing increased flow of information to US business m regard to India's technical capability in various fields and bringing to the notice of the US business the great scope for such collaboration arrangements;

(ii) visits of US businessmen under the auspices of the Joint Business Council to come to India and see Indian technology and capabilities.

Credit Facilities by Nationalisation Banks to Farmers, Artisans Labourers and Weaker Sections of Society

3005. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks, like Punjab National Bank have come forward to extend easy credit facilities to farmers, artisans, labourers and other weaker sections of society in States as a result of the suggestion made by Government to nationalised banks in this regard; and

(b) if so, the names of States where such loans have been advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). After nationalisation of

14 major commercial banks, all the public sector banks have increased credit facilities to economically weaker sections like small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, small industrialists and small businessmen, retail traders, etc. A differential Interest Rates scheme has also been introduced, whereunder the public sector banks are lending to the weakest among the weak for productive purposes at a very low rate of interest viz. 4 per cent p.a. In pursuance of the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme, the Public Sector banks have formulated various other schemes to provide additional banks credit to economically weaker sections who have been covered by the said Programme. Banks are providing loans under the above schemes in all the States are Union territories.

Export of Himachal Pradesh Handicrafts

3006. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from export of Himachal Pradesh Handicrafts during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the countries where these handicrafts are in popular demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As export figures of handicrafts are not compiled on state-wise basis, it is difficult to indicate amount of foreign exchange earned from export of Himachal Pradesh Handicrafts during the last three years.

Construction of Aerodromes

3007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up new aerodromes in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places along with the States in which they are located, where the aerodromes are likely to be constructed; and

(c) the dates by which the aerodromes would be opened to air traffic in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Proposals for construction of new aerodromes at the following places were provided for in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Civil Aviation Department:

(i) Cochin in Kerala

(ii) Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

(iii) Pondicherry in Pondicherry

(iv) Jamshedpur in Bihar

(v) Calicut in Kerala

(vi) Hubli in Karnataka

These proposals have subsequently undergone changes due to various factors and the present position is as follows.—

Cochin: The proposal to construct an aerodrome at Cochin was subsequently modified as it was decided to develop the existing Naval aerodrome for Boeing-737 operations by strengthening the runway from LCN 20 to LCN 40 and lengthening it from 5400 feet to 6000 feet. An expenditure of Rs. 70.05 lakhs has been sanctioned for the project.

Port Blair: A decision on the need for constructing a new civil aerodrome has been held over pending Indian Airlines final choice of acquiring an aircraft of the new generation of jets capable of operating from the existing aerodrome at Port Blair.

Pondicherry: The proposal has been dropped in view of the change in the operational pattern of Indian Airlines and tight financial position of funds.

Jamshedpur: Proposal has not yet been formulated.

Calicut: In view of the change in the operational pattern of Indian Airlines, the proposal is being modified so as to provide minimum facilities required for non-scheduled operations

Hubli: The project has been sanctioned but the work will be started when the funds position eases.

Implementation of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

3008. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any categories of Central Government Employees in whose case recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have been accepted and not implemented so far;

(b) if so, the names of those categories;

(c) the reasons for this delay in implementation of the recommendations in the case of each category of employees; and

(d) the likely date(s) by which the implementation would be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Presumably the Question refers to the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to the revision of pay scales. Most of these recommendations have been implemented. There are, however a few categories in respect of which it has not been possible to implement the recommendations because the concerned Ministries have been asking for scales higher than those recommended by the Pay Commission for reasons such as the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to the posts, the occurrence of certain developments subsequent to the Pay Commission's recommendations etc. Examples of such categories are Teleprinter Operators in Department of Civil Aviation, Grades II and III of Division II Establishment of Survey of India and Instructional staff in training institutes under the Director General of Employment & Training. As this involves departure from the Pay Commission's recommendations, it requires examination in depth. Efforts are being made to finalise these cases at an early date.

World Bank Assistance

3009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects undertaken by the State Governments for which the loans/financial assistance have been secured from the World Bank during the past three years, State-wise, alongwith the exact amount of loans/financial assistance in each case;

(b) whether the World Bank has been approached for loans/financial assistance in some other projects of State Governments during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the names of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement (List 'A') showing the projects financed by the World Bank and its soft lending affiliate, IDA (International Development Association) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10749/76.]

(b) and (c). The names of such projects for which we are approaching

World Bank/IDA for assistance during the current financial year are shown in the Statement (List 'B') laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10749/76.]

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों के लिये विमान सेवा

3010. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के लिए वर्तमान विमान सेवा पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ख) क्या अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के लिए कलकत्ता से कोई सीधी विमान सेवा लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां तो वह कब प्रारम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या द्वीपसमूहो के लिए वर्तमान विमान सेवा घाटे में चल रही है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां। कलकत्ता और पोर्ट ब्लेयर के बीच यातायात की मांग बहुत अधिक है।

(ख) फिलहाल इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कलकत्ता और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह के बीच एक सीधी विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। तथापि, कार्पोरेशन अपने टर्बो प्रॉप विमान बेड़े को बदलने के लिये विभिन्न प्रकार के विमानों का मूल्यांकन कर रही है, तथा इस द्वीप समूह के लिये पर्याप्त विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था को आवश्यकता उसके ध्यान में है।

(ग) जी हां। इस सेवा के परिचालन में हानि होने का कारण ईंधन का अत्यधिक महंगा होना तथा इस प्रकार के तकनीकी कारण हैं जैसे घूमकर रंगून के रास्ते जाने की आवश्यकता इत्यादि।

प्रमुख धार्मिक न्यासों (देव स्थानों) के पास सोना

3011. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रमुख धार्मिक न्यासों (देव स्थानों) विशेषकर दक्षिण भारत के, तिरुपति, छिदम्बरम के नाम पर कितना सोना है और उसकी सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या तिरुपति मन्दिर के देव स्थान विभाग ने कुछ सोना केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया है; और

(ग) क्या उसका कुछ सोना हाल में बेचा भी गया है और यदि हां, तो यह कितना और कितनी कीमत का था ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Warehouses for Natural Rubber

3012. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of small rubber growers about safe storage of their products; and

(b) if so, whether the Rubber Board proposes to provide them warehouses for storing the natural rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Rubber Board has reported that owing to excess of production over consumption, small growers had to keep heavy stocks this year. However this is not a regular phenomenon & the Rubber Board has no scheme for the present to provide warehouses.

India's Share in Asian Development Bank's Projects

3013. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share has gone up in the Asian Development Bank aided projects and contracts during the last three years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what efforts are being made to improve the utilisation of the benefit of the A.D.B.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative figures of procurement from India in ADB-financed projects which stood at $2.576 million as of 30.6.1972 has reached the figure of $38.997 million at of 30-6-1975.

(c) Steps have been taken to ensure timely dissemination of information on Bank-financed projects and also to help our exporters to participate effectively in these projects.

Compensation to Weavers

3014. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to compensate weavers of handloom dhotis and saris for the loss suffered by them under the new textile policy; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no decision to compensate weavers of handloom dhotis and saries as such. However, a decision has been taken to entrust production of dhotis and saris of the controlled specifications to the handloom sector. These dhotis and saris will be sold at the prices fixed for controlled varieties. Handloom weavers may have to be compensated to the extent necessitated by this arrangement.

Rise in Price of Cotton due to Export of Cotton

3015 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expects a larger export of cotton this year than in 1975-76;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) whether cotton prices have picked up as a result of these export orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

उज्जैन में छापे

3016. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात् सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों, आयकर अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा उज्जैन में दुकानों, कम्पनियों, उद्योगों तथा व्यक्तियों के यहां कितने छापे मारे गये; और

(ख) उनसे प्राप्त मूल्यवान वस्तुओं तथा आपत्तिजनक कागजात का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, केवल सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के ही अन्तर्गत 8 छापे मारे गये। इनमें से सात छापे तो निष्फल रहे और एक छापे में, जो एक दुकान के परिसरों पर मारा गया था, 3.5 किलोग्राम वजन की लौंग पकड़ी गयी थी, जिसका मूल्य 1207 रुपये होता है।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम और सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, दोनों के अन्तर्गत, उज्जैन स्थित दुकान/फर्म के परिसरों पर मारे गये एक छापे में, विदेशी मूल के 12 स्वर्ण बिस्कुट, 137 सोने की मोहरें, 1655 ग्राम सोने के जेवरात, 1,04,000/- रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा और 2 लाख 90 हजार रुपये कुल मूल्य का अन्य विविध सामान भी पकड़ा गया था जिसमें चान्दी के जेवरात और हीरे भी शामिल थे। आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, केवल स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के ही अन्तर्गत, सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने चार-छापे मारे जिनमें से दो छापे व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर मारे गये, एक छापा, दुकान/फर्म के परिसरों पर और एक छापा एक बैंक लाकर पर मारा गया था। उपर्युक्त 4 छापों में से एक छापा निष्फल रहा। अन्य छापों के परिणामतः, 1830 रुपये मूल्य का 35 ग्राम वजन का शुद्ध सोना, और 65,245 रुपये मूल्य के 4665 ग्राम वजन के सोने के जेवरात और वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयी थीं।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और नमक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उज्जैन में कोई छापा नहीं मारा गया।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, आय-कर प्राधिकारियों ने उज्जैन में केवल एक छापा मारा था जिसमें कोई वस्तु नहीं पकड़ी गयी।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, विदेशी मुद्राप्रवर्तन प्राधिकारियों ने उज्जैन में एक छापा मारा। इस छापे के परिणामतः, विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम के उल्लंघन में, भारत से बाहर रहने वाले एक व्यक्ति के आदेश द्वारा 1000 रुपये की अदायगी की प्राप्ति से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेज पकड़े गये।

मध्य प्रदेश से हथकरघा निर्मित कपड़े का निर्यात

3017. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा निर्यात किये गये हथकरघा निर्मित कपडे के आंकड़े तथा उसकी किस्म क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मूल्य के हथकरघा निर्मित कपडे का निर्यात किया गया और क्या इसमे हुये लाभ का भाग हथकरघा-कपड़ा उत्पादकों को भी दिया गया था, यदि हां, तो उन्हें प्रत्येक वर्ष लाभ का कितना भाग दिया गया; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादकों से बिचौलिये कम मूल्य पर कपड़ा खरीदते हैं तथा उससे भारी लाभ कमाते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हथकरघा कपड़े का उत्पादन विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में है तथा व्यापारी-निर्यातक अपने हथकरघा कपड़े के कथादेश सिद्धहस्त बुनकरों को देते हैं। इसलिए, विशिष्ट

हथकरघा कपड़े के निर्यात के कोई राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है । कपड़ा विनिर्माताओं तथा निर्यातकों के बीच लाभ बांटने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण निर्यात उत्पादन केन्द्रों में बुनकरों की मजदूरियां बढ़ गई हैं अर्थात् निर्यातों में अधिक इकाई प्राप्ति के लाभ का अंश अधिक मजदूरी के रूप में बुनकरों को पहुंच जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में जहां निर्यात बढ़ने जा रहे हैं तथा लाभप्रद हैं, लाभ वास्तविक बुनकरों, बिचौलियों तथा निर्यातकों में बंट जाता है ।

यात्रियों के आवागमन में रत विमान सेवा कम्पनियां

3018. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय ऐसी कितनी विमान सेवा कम्पनियां है जिनके विमान यात्रियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने के कार्य में रत हैं; और

(ख) उनके पास कितने एवं किस प्रकार के विमान हैं तथा सरकार उनसे कितना टैक्स प्राप्त करती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाईन्स के अलावा, उन 12 निजी परिचालकों में से, जिनके पास भारत में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक यात्रियों के वहन के लिए विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने के लिए अनुसूचित परिचालक परमिट हैं, इस समय केवल जामेयर ही निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर सप्ताह में दो सेवाओं का परिचालन कर रहे हैं :—

1. कलकत्ता-अगरतला-ऐजल/अगरतला-कलकत्ता ।

2. कलकत्ता-अगरतला-गौहाटी-शिलांग/गौहाटी-अगरतला-कलकत्ता ।

(ख) जामेयर के पास तीन डी०सी०—3 विमान हैं । सरकार द्वारा उनसे लिए जा रहे टैक्स की राशि से संबंधित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बुहरानपुर नगर में किसानों, कारीगरों और लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

3019. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बैंकों, विशेष रूप से स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखाओं द्वारा वर्ष 1974 और वर्ष 1975 में मध्य प्रदेश के बुहरानपुर नगर में किसानों, कारीगरों तथा नए लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों के आकड़े क्या है ; और

(ख) ऋण के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र बैंकों के पास लंबित पड़े हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) ताजा उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बुरहानपुर में कृषि, छोटे पमाने के उद्योग, परिवहन चालक, खुदरा व्यापारियों आदि को दिये गये ऋणों की मार्च, 1974 के अन्त की स्थिति नीचे दी जा रही है ।

(लाख रुपयों में)

कृषि		छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	
खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
69	10.88	290	15.78

परिवहन चालक		खुदरा व्यापारियों, स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों/ व्यवसायिकों, छोटे व्यापारियों आदि को	
खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
19	0 60	92	3.07

(ख) अनिर्णित ऋण आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि जिस रूप में ये पूछे गये हैं उस रूप में वे संकलित नहीं किये जाते ।

20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलना

3020. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोले गये और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ; और

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की कोई शाखा खोलने का विचार है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद में एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किया गया है जिसका कार्य क्षेत्र होशंगाबाद और रायसेन जिलों तक ही सीमित रहेगा ।

(ख) पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के वास्ते निकट भविष्य में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

Disbursement of World Bank Loan

3021. DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of loans given to the States, State-wise for increasing irrigation facilities in 1975-76 out of the loan granted by the World Bank;

(b) whether this loan was disbursed directly through the Cooperative banks or land development banks of the States or was it disbursed by the State through other agencies; and

(c) whether the entire amount of loans has since been disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Assistance from the World Bank for increasing irrigation facilities or for other projects in the States' Plans is received by the Government of India. The Plan assistance to the States, given in the form of block loans and block grants enables State Governments to finance their Plans including the outlays required for the schemes aided by the World Bank. As regards schemes financed through institutions like the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation, the financial requirements of these institutions for the World Bank assisted schemes are taken care of in the Annual Plan resources allocations.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रीमियम के रूप में अर्जित राशि

3022. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रीमियम के रूप में कितनी राशि अर्जित की गई;

(ख) उक्त निगम द्वारा इन राज्यों में आवास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) उक्तराशि किन-किन नगरों के लिए दी गई ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रीमियमों से प्राप्त की गयी आय नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

	(करोड़ रुपये में)	
	1973-74	1974-75
राजस्थान .	13.99	15.59
मध्य प्रदेश	15.81	17.84

(ख) बंधक योजना के अन्तर्गत जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में 31-12-1975 तक स्वीकृत रकमें और वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान उपर्युक्त राज्य सरकारों और उन राज्यों में मुख्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समितियों को आवास के लिये दिये गये ऋण निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

	31-12-1975 तक स्वीकृत बंधक ऋण	1975-76 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को उनकी आवास योजनाओं के लिए दिये गये ऋण	1975-76 के दौरान मुख्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समितियों को दिये गये ऋण
राजस्थान	3.15	1.22	1.00
मध्य प्रदेश .	3.89	1.16	0.50

(ग) जिन शहरों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 31-12-1975 तक बंधक ऋण स्वीकृत किये हैं, उनके नाम इस प्रकार से हैं :—

राजस्थान :—अजमेर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा, ब्यावर, भीलवाड़ा, भरतपुर, बीकानेर

चुरु, चित्तौड़गढ, हनुमानगढ, जयपुर, जोधपुर, किशनगढ, कोटा, माउंट आबू, पाली, श्री गंगानगर और उदयपुर।

मध्य प्रदेश .— अम्बिकापुर, भिलाई, भोपाल, बिलासपुर, छिंदवाड़ा, देवास, धार, दुर्ग, ग्वालियर, गुना, होशंगाबाद, इंदौर जावरा, जबलपुर, जगदलपुर, खंडवा, खारगोन, रायगढ, कटनी, मंदसौर, नागदा, नीमच, पीपरिया, रायपुर, रतलाम, सागर, सिहोर, स्योनी, सतना और उज्जैन ।

Tax Evasion in Delhi and Faridabad

3023. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax evasion of over rupees one crore has been unearthed in Delhi and Faridabad from a steel leaf spring and parts manufacturing firm; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Income Tax authorities have conducted search and seizure operations in April 1976 at the premises of the firm M/s Auto Pins, its partners and their close associates at Delhi, Faridabad and thirteen other places. The number of premises searched was more than fifty. As per information presently available, a number of books of account and documents etc. besides cash, jewellery and gold of the value of about Rs. 4 lakhs have been seized. Gold Control Authorities have been informed. Thirty bank lockers have also been sealed.

Large scale tax evasion is indicated. Scrutiny of the seized material and further investigations are in progress.

Export of Handloom Ready-Made Garments

3024. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the foreign exchange earned by the country due to export of handloom ready made garments during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Foreign exchange earned through export of handloom readymade garments during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (April-January) has been around Rs. 50.78 crores. Rs. 74.14 crores and Rs. 71.78 crores respectively.

Investment from Arab Countries

3025. SHRI NOORUL HUDA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Arab Countries are planning to invest private capital in India and if so, the names of those countries;

(b) whether Government have accorded permission for such investments and if so, the industrial sectors involved; and

(c) to what extent Indian firms have been associated with such investments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which visited some West Asian Countries in January 1975 envisaged some possibilities of Arab investment in joint ventures in India. Such proposals, when received, would be dealt with in accordance with Government's foreign investment policy and the aspect relating to associating Indian firms in such joint ventures would also be given due consideration.

Financial Assistance from Norway

3026. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Norwegian Government has recently decided to render financial aid in the form of grants to India;

(b) the terms and conditions and quantum of such aid; and

(c) whether it is meant for specific projects and if so, for which projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). The Government of Norway has been extending technical assistance in the form of grants to India for over 20 years The assistance is extended on an outright grant basis without any particular terms and conditions For the year 1976 the value of the grant aid offered is Norwegian Kroner 63 million (about Rs. 103 million).

(c) Norwegian assistance is utilized for mutually agreed projects and programmes in such sectors as fisheries and boatbuilding, family planning, science and technology and forestry and for the supply of commodities like fertilizers and paper.

Assistance to Cooperative Fishery Schemes

3027 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has given as finances to the cooperative fishery schemes in the States in 1975, State-wise; and

(b) to what extent these cooperative fishery schemes were successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have so far sactioned 17 schemes for fisheries development to be implemented in the various States by the Cooperatives The position of these schemes as on February 29, 1976 is as under —

(Rs. lakhs)

State	No. of Schemes	Total Financial Assistance	ARDC Commitments	Loans Drawn upto Fedruary 1976
1. Orissa	1	39	35	..
2. Goa	1	40	36	..
3. Gujarat	2	198	179	..
4. Maharashtra	3	180	84	78
5. Andhra Pradesh	1	58	39	..
6. Karnataka	2	208	143	137
7. Kerala	3	204	154	48
8. Pondicherry	2	47	34	15
9. Tamil Nadu	2	104	74	46
Total	17	1078	778	324

(b) The Cooperative fishery schemes have not generally come upto expectations owing primarily to managerial and various other constraints. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, on their part, are taking steps to remove the deficiencies.

Manufacture of Controlled Cloth

3028. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reserve the manufacture of controlled cloth exclusively for handloom and powerloom sectors;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to enable these sectors to face this task?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of pension to widows of Defence Personnel

3029. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension payments have not yet been made to some widows of defence personnel who lost their lives during the 1965 and 1971 hostilities;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in respect of each of the two years concerned; and

(c) the reasons for delay in finalising the payments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) All claims for grant of pension to the widows of Defence personnel who lost their lives during 1965 and 1971 hostilities have been sanctioned and notified for payment through the Pension Disbursing Officers of the pensioners' choice. No complaint for non-payment of pension by any Pension Disbursing Officer has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Industrial Units

3030. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units advanced loans by the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) the break-up of these loans, unit-wise and the number of industrial units started with these loans; and

(c) whether Government have made a survey to ensure that the loan advanced has been utilized for the industry for which it had been advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the present system of compilation of Basic statistical returns by the Reserve Bank, which commenced only from December 1972, the classification of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks is according to occupation and bank groups and not unit-wise.

The data indicate the number of accounts credit limits and amount outstanding, as on the last Fridays of June and December of the relevant year. The latest available information of credits extended to industry

as on the three last Fridays of June 1973, December 1973 and June 1974 are furnished in Statement I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10756/76].

(e) Under the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank in March 1971 to all commercial banks regarding their special credit schemes, the banks have been advised to organise adequate follow up and supervision arrangements to keep track of the end-use of funds lent by them, and the banks ensure that the funds lent by them are not diverted for purposes other than for which they are granted.

Pricing of Products of Public Sector Industries

3031 SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pricing of products of public sector industries is under review;

(b) if so, the factors, being taken into consideration while fixing new prices;

(c) what will be the basis of fixing the prices in case of products like watches, where the public sector is having national monopoly in production; and

(d) whether it is proposed to let the prices float in case of some products and if so, what are those products?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The pricing of certain basic products of national importance like coal, oil, fertilizer, steel, etc. are kept under constant careful observation and review. Presently prices of coal and fertilizer are being reviewed carefully by inter-ministerial committees.

(b) In framing the price of the products mentioned above, usually, the following factors are taken into consideration:

(i) Cost of production at reasonably achievable capacity.

(ii) The ability of consumers to bear the prices.

(iii) Reasonable margin to be allowed to the producers; and

(iv) Landed cost of imported products.

(c) In case of a public sector unit which enjoys monopoly or near monopoly position with respect to certain products, usually landed cost of comparable imported product is taken as the ceiling price, below which a suitable price is fixed.

(d) It is true that prices of certain public sector products like photo-films, X-ray film, bread, refractory bricks, certain medicines, insecticides, heavy chemicals, structural fabrications, heavy engineering products, electronic equipment, cables, tractors, machine-tools etc. are fixed by normal market forces of demand and supply

कालीन बनाने के लिये बुनकरों को प्रशिक्षण

3032. श्री दरबा सिंह 'भंवुकर': क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले मे मेहसी नामक स्थान पर अच्छी किस्म के कालीन और दरियां बनायी जाती थी और सरकारी सहायता के अभाव मे यह उद्योग वहा मृत प्राय: हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मेहसी के बुनकरो को भी अच्छी किस्म के कालीन बनाने का प्रशिक्षण देने का है ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Joint Ventures Abroad

3033. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint ventures abroad have proved advantageous to our country; and

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange repatriated on account of these ventures so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total foreign exchange earnings by way of dividends, technical know-how fees and other receipts, so far reported by participants in Indian joint ventures abroad, amount to Rs. 4.43 crores Additional exports, on payment in free foreign exchange, generated by these ventures amounted to Rs. 18.30 crores.

Forging of Currency Notes

3034. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases of forging of currency notes have been reported in the country, especially in Bihar;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been reported during last nine months; and

(c) action taken by Government and steps proposed to check such illegal production of currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The law of the land provides for deterrent punishment for offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes. The State Police authorities keep a constant vigil in this regard and organise raids on information about counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. A 'cell' has also been created in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeiting currency and coordinate the investigations in the States.

Repatriation of money to Foreign countries

3035. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of money is remitted abroad in the garb of dividends declared by foreign companies in the country; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to check it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In accordance with Government's policies, remittances of profits and dividends earned by foreigners on their investments in India are allowed subject to the payment of Indian taxes thereon. It is expected that with the implementation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, such remittances would undergo a progressive reduction.

Foreign investment in India

3036. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign investment in the country has gone up during the last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). According to the latest data available, which refer to the period ended March 1972, as published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for July 1975, long-term foreign investment in corporate industrial and commercial enterprises recorded increases of Rs. 13.6 crores and Rs. 8.9 crores during the financial years ended 1971-72 and 1970-71 respectively. It showed a decrease of Rs. 3 2 crores during the financial year ended 1969-70. These figures comprise net capital investment of foreign companies in their branches, and foreign equity investment in foreign controlled rupee companies and other rupee companies in India.

Recommendations of World Bank mission on manufacture of polyester Fibre

3037. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank mission in India has favoured a 12-fold increase in the manufacturing capacity for polyester fibre by the end of the current decade; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A background report prepared by one of the World Bank Mission for its use has placed the likely demand for Polyester staple, by the end of this decade, at a level which is substantially higher than the current production capabilities.

(b) The observation has been noted by the Government and would be given due consideration in fixing targets for production of Polyester staple.

Handloom Schemes for Kerala

3038. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies has stated in Trivandrum that two new handloom schemes for Kerala have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two new handloom development schemes have been sanctioned for the State of Kerala, one the intensive development project and the other, the export production project. The first project covers 10,000 looms. The objective of the project is to assist the weavers who are not in the cooperative sector to considerably increase their productivity and levels of wages. The cost of this project is Rs. 1.85 crores to be spent over a period of five years. This amount excludes institutional finance of more than Rs. 3 crores. The main components of the scheme are modernisation of handlooms, provision of design cum training centre, training of weavers, provision of pre and post weaving processing facilities, provision for supply of raw materials and sale of the finished products.

The objective of the export oriented project is to increase the production of exportable varieties of fabrics. This project is to be started in such areas where they are already manufacturing or there is potential of manufacturing exportable varieties. The cost of the project to be spent over a period of five years is Rs. 40 lakhs. This excludes institutional finance of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. The components of the scheme are the same as those of an intensive development project but the only difference is that in this project 100 per cent of the items of handlooms to be manufactured are for exports. Apart from achieving higher levels of production and higher earnings of foreign exchange, these projects will improve the levels of wages of the weavers.

Development of Hirakud Lake as a Tourist Resort

3039. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Hirakud Lake as a tourist resort complex linking No. 6 National Highway from Hirakud to Deogarh with developed wild game sanctuaries, motels and a natural perennial water fall;

(b) whether Government are aware that the above tourist complex will fall within the industrial complex of Hirakud and Raurkela; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in near future by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There is no proposal at present to develop Hirakud Lake as a tourist resort complex in the Central Sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Mica

3040. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the World's trade of mica is shared by India; and

(b) whether mica exports have continued to suffer during the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) About 80 per cent.

(b) No, Sir. The level of exports of mica has generally been maintained during the last few years.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation

3041. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the value of currency notes in circulation at the end of (i) March 1974, (ii) March 1975 and (iii) March 1976; and

(b) what measures have been taken to bring down the number of currency notes in circulation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The value of currency with the public was as follows:

At the end of	Value in Rupees crores
March, 1974	6349
March, 1975	6378
March, 1976	6733 (provisional)

(b) In order to contain the expansion of money supply with the public, of which notes in circulation are a component, a series of restrictive monetary and fiscal measures have been undertaken. These include impounding of additional dearness allowances and wages, compulsory deposits by income tax payers, curbs on black money etc Despite these measures the value of currency with the public has increased in 1975-76 mainly as a result of increase in foreign exchange assets of the banking sector and larger credit to commercial sector including public food procurement operations.

Interim relief to Pensioners

3042. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Scheme of giving interim relief to pensioners whose cases are pending for more than three months is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Orders have been recently issued, in February, 1976, according to which pension payment order is required to be issued not later than one month in advance of the date of retirement, and where, for any reason, that has not been found possible, the Head of the Office, where the retiring employee is serving, is required to authorise the payment of provisional pension by the first of the month in which it is due. Thus, there should be no case where an employee would be without pension (including provisional pension) beyond a month after retirement.

Sick Textile and Jute Mills

3043. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile and jute mills, State-wise that have gone sick during the last three years;

(b) the number of mills among them taken over by the Central Government and State Governments respectively; and

(c) the number of mills still unattended to by both the Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) During the last three years no textile/jute mills were declared as sick However, one cotton textile mill was taken over under the Industries (D&R) Act in November, 1974 and its management entrusted to the State Government This mill was lying closed and the mill company was being wound up under Court supervision Some mills are lying closed and reopening of such of them as can be run on viable basis is receiving attention.

Development of Tourist Centres in Bihar

3044. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the various places in the country, with particular reference to Bihar, which are proposed to be developed as tourist centres during the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The development of tourism is a continuous process. The emphasis in the Central Sector during 1976-77 is on building up the tourist infrastructure (accommodation and transport facilities), development of selected areas as mountain and beach resorts for attracting a larger volume of destination traffic, development of cultural tourism, as represented by archaeological and historical monuments and development of Wild Life Tourism. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 667.64 lakhs has been approved in the budget estimates 1976-77 in the Central Sector. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is earmarked for the completion of the Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Patna and expansion of the existing Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya by the India Tourism Development Corporation. The preparation of the master plans (land use plans) of Rajgir and Nalanda commissioned by the Department of Tourism will also be ready during 1976-77. These are pre-requisite to planned development of these places.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान

3045. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आपात-स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद मार्च, 1976 तक विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा विगत तीन वर्षों में इस काल में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप मे कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : चौदहों राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों में 1973, 1974 और 1975 वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये समयोपरि (ओवरटाइम) भत्ते विषयक एकत्र सूचना का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया जा रहा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 1075/76]।

दिल्ली में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा संचालित होटलों के बारे में शिकायतें

3046. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के अन्दर दिल्ली स्थित भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा संचालित होटलों में से किस-किस होटल के विरुद्ध देशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा कितनी शिकायतें की गई ;

(ख) वे शिकायतें या सुझाव किस प्रकार के थे और इन पर सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये ; और

(ग) क्या इन होटलों में तथा मुख्यतया "जनपथ" होटल में दिन-प्रति दिन "सर्विस" आदि का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है जिसके कारण यात्रियों में भारी असंतोष है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में चलाए जा रहे होटलों के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1975–76 के दौरान भारतीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या 358 थी। होटलों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक होटल

से प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

होटल का नाम	प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की संख्या
अशोक होटल	119
अकबर होटल	43
जनपथ होटल	61
रणजीत होटल	72
लोधी होटल	60
कुतुब होटल	3
कुल	358

(ख) प्राप्त हुई शिकायतें अथवा सुझाव पृथक् पृथक् होटल के सम्बन्ध में पृथक् पृथक् थे, परन्तु वे मुख्यतया होटलों में विभिन्न सेवाओं और ठंडे पानी, तैरने के तालाब (स्विमिंग पूल) आदि जैसी कुछ सुविधाओं की कमी के सम्बन्ध में थे। होटल प्रबन्धवर्ग द्वारा समस्त शिकायतों सुझावों को सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जाती है तथा तुरन्त उपचारी कार्यवाही की जाती है। शिकायतों/सुझावों को तुरन्त निपटाने तथा सेवाओं में सुधार करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटल प्रभाग में शिकायत/निरीक्षण सैल स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के समस्त होटलों में दिन प्रति दिन की सेवाओं के स्तर में काफी सुधार हुआ है। होटलों को उनमें ठहरने वाले अतिथियों (गैस्टों) से बहुत से प्रशंसापूर्ण-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। जहां तक जनपथ होटल का सम्बन्ध है, 1974–75 में शिकायतों की संख्या 91 से घटकर 1954–76 में 61 हो गई तथा उसी अवधि के दौरान प्रशंसात्मक पत्रों की संख्या 30 से बढ़कर 41 हो गई, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि सेवाओं में सुधार हुआ है।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर व्यय

3047. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा उड़ानों के दौरान यात्रियों को 'टाफी' रूई और रिफ्रेशनर' दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) यदि हां तो गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, इन वस्तुओं पर कितना खर्च हुआ, और

(ग) उन प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इंडियन एयर लाइन्स को ये वस्तुयें सप्लाई की और प्रतिवर्ष उन्हें कितने का भुगतान किया गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान टाफी, काटन ईयर प्लगों, एयर फ्रेशनरों पर हुए व्यय का वर्षवार विस्तृत ब्यौरा, सप्लायर्स के नामों सहित विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वस्तु का विवरण	वर्ष	किया गया भुगतान	सप्लायर का नाम
फैशनर (एयर फैशनर)	1973–74	3.71 लाख	मैसर्स ओरियंटएम्टर प्राइजेज, कलकत्ता ।
	1974–75	3.85 लाख	मैसर्स ओरियट एंटरप्राइजेज, कलकत्ता ।
	1975–76	4.28 लाख	मैसर्स ओरियंएटर प्रइजेज कलकत्ता ।
		1.58 लाख	मैसर्स दीपक, बम्बई ।
मिलीजुली मिठाइयां .	1973–74	2.53 लाख	मैसर्स न्यूट्रीन कन्फेक्शनरी लि० चितोड (आंध्र प्रदेश) ।
	1974–75	3 36 लाख	मैसर्स न्यूट्रीन कन्फेक्शनरी, लि० चितोड (आंध्र प्रदेश) ।
	1975–76	4.11 लाख	मैसर्स पैरी कन्फेक्शनरीज, मद्रास ।
काटन ईयर प्लग .	1973–74	0.15 लाख	मैसर्स राजा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, कलकत्ता ।
		0 06 लाख	ईस्ट इडिया स्टेशनरी, कम्पनी बम्बई ।
	1974–75	0 14 लाख	राजा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, कलकत्ता
		0.03 लाख	ईस्ट इडिया, स्टेशनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, बम्बई ।
		0.05 लाख	सिमोन वादाला कुर्ला चैम्बर महिला मडल, बम्बई ।
		0.005 लाख	स्टैडर्ड एवलाप मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, बम्बई ।
	1975–76	0 29 लाख	मैसर्स राजा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी कलकत्ता ।
		0.04 लाख	मैसस सिंह पैकिंग एंड प्रिंटिंग, बम्बई ।
		0.03 लाख	मैसर्स महिला उद्योग कला केन्द्र, बम्बई ।

World Bank's Assistance for Orissa

3048. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has sought the assistance of World Bank through the Central Government to meet the cost of digging wells in the State, particularly in the Adivasi areas; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India are seeking World Bank assistance for an Agricultural Intensification Project in Orissa. This project would, *inter alia*, involve development of minor irrigation as also agrarian development in the various parts of the State including Adivasi areas.

Exports to Middle East Countries

3050. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items which are being exported to Middle East Countries; and

(b) the value of these items exported during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The principal items of India's export to Middle East Countries are as follows:

1. Tea
2. Coffee
3. Spices
4. Rice
5. Sugar
6. Jute manufactures
7. Cotton manufactures
8. Iron and Steel
9. Engineering goods—Electrical machinery
10. Meat and Meat preparations
11. Handicrafts
    (a) Gems & Jewellery
    (b) Handmade carpets & druggets
12. Cashew kernels
13. Footwear
14. Glass & glassware
15. Chemicals and allied products
16. Plastic & Plastic manufactures
17. Tobacco & Tobacco manufactures
18. Rubber manufactures
19. Cement
20. Paper & paper board
21. Others.

(b) India's exports to these countries amounted to Rs. 639.71 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 508.15 crores during the period April—December 1975. Figures for the full year 1975-76 are not yet available.

Grant of C.C.A. to Central Government Employees at State Capitals

3051. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to grant city compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees at State Capitals is under consideration as the recommendation of Third Pay Commission has been accepted by Government;

(b) in how many State Capitals the same is being paid to the employees; and

(c) in how many others it is not being paid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Third Pay Commission has recommended that the grant of city compensatory allowance may be considered on merits in the cases of State Capitals and other places, which do not qualify on the basis of their population and which are abnormally expensive. The cases of State Capitals where a compensatory allowance is not being granted at present are being examined in the light of this recommendation.

(b) and (c). A city compensatory allowance or other similar allowance is at present being paid in eighteen State Capitals and it is not being paid in three Capitals, namely, Bhopal, Imphal and Bhubaneswar.

Loan from I.D.A. to Rural Electrification Corporation

3052. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has sanctioned Rs. 400 million loan to the Rural Electrification Corporation for further extension of its developmental activities; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the said loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Government of India had entered into an agreement with the International Development Association whereunder this Association has agreed to grant a credit of US $57 million to accelerate rural electrification in India with emphasis on providing energy for minor irrigation wells.

(b) The credit is repayable in 50 years including 10 years grace period and carries no interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum.

Visit of a Trade Team from U.S.S.R. to India

3053: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five men trade team from U.S.S.R. was recently in Delhi;

(b) whether a trade agreement for five years 1976—80 has been successfully concluded; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A Soviet trade delegation led by H.E. Mr. N S Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of USSR visited India in April, 1976 for finalising the long-term Trade Agreement for 1976—80. The main features of the Trade Agreement for 1976—80 are:

(1) Trade will be conducted on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

(2) Payments for commercial and non-commercial transaction will continue to be affected in Indian rupees.

(3) Both countries will accord each other Most-Favoured-Nation treatment for import and export of goods, in respect of customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on imports or exports, personal protection and protection of property when engaged in commercial activities, in the territory of each other, for ships of either country, in the territory of the other.

2. Both Governments shall facilitate each other's participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

3. Bother Governments shall facilitate the strengthening and expanding of business contacts between the trading and industrial organisations of both countries.

(d) Both Governments will explore new avenues of production co-operation and joint ventures in third countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

Increase in Exports of S.T.C.

3054. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has achieved in the first half of 1975-76 nearly 90 per cent of the targeted increase in exports for the whole year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this increase is proposed to be maintained in coming months and years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) About 80 per cent.

(b) The increase in the exports has been achieved by diversification of markets, better unit-value realisation, quantitative increases and introduction of new non-conventional products in overseas markets.

(c) Yes, Sir. Every effort is being made to maintain the tempo of export growth.

Sale of Sterling Tea Gardens

3055. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sterling tea gardens are going to be sold;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Permission for the sale of Tea Gardens owned by the foreign companies is given under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 only after verifying through the Tea Board among other things the reasonableness of the price and other relevant criteria. The applications from 9 sterling tea companies involving 72 tea estates are under examination.

Constitution of Working Group to examine efficiency and profitability of Banks

3056. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has constituted a working group to examine the question of operational efficiency and profitability of banks; and

(b) if so, the findings of the working group in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A working group was set up by the Reserve Bank of India on 2nd April 1976 under the Chairmanship of Shri J. C. Luther, its Executive Director, to examine the question of operational efficiency and profitability of banks. The group is expected to submit its report by the end of September, 1976.

Export of Sanitary Castings

3057. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big market in West Asia and Persian Gulf countries for export of sanitary castings;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far sanitary castings exporters have achieved this target fixed therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No separate target for export of sanitary castings to West Asia and Persian Gulf countries has been fixed. But exports to these countries were of the order of Rs. 1.83 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 1.68 crores during the first nine months of 1975-76.

Agreement with I.T.D.C. Employees Union

3058. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some consensus was signed between the management of India Tourism Development Corporation and the All India ITDC Employees Union on 23rd August, 1974; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the consensus arrived at are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-10757/76].

Setting up of Handloom Export Centres

3059. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom export centres have been set up in various States; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these centres are functioning or are proposed to be opened this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). So far 12 schemes for setting up of handloom export production centres in different parts of the country have been approved, particulars of which are given in the statement attached. Eight more handloom export production centres are proposed to be approved shortly.

Statement

Following States have been sanctioned one Export Production Centre each to be set up during the current year :—

S. No.	Name of State	Location of Centre
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad & Janagaon
2	Karnataka	Bangalore
3	Kerala	Cannanore
4	Tamil Nadu	Karur

1	2	3
5	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad & Etawah
6	Haryana	Panipat
7	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer & Jaipur
8	West Bengal	Bankura, Nadia, West Dinajpore, Birajpore, Murshidabad & Purulia
9	Madhya Pradesh	Location to be indicated by the State Government.
10	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur, Nuapatna, Barapalli, Hinjilikatu & Khurda
11	Maharashtra	Solapur
12	Bihar	Bhagalpur

Proposal to set up a panel to advise Government on Modernisation of sick Textile Units

3060. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a panel of public representative and technical experts to advise Government on modernisation of the sick textile units;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) modernisation policy finalised with year-wise phasing of outlay for the current year and the next two years of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a panel of public representatives and technical experts to advise Government on modernisation of the sick textile mills. With effect from 1-4-74, 103 sick textile mills had been nationalised. Modernisation programme in respect of 87 of these mills to the extent of Rs. 57.13 crores has already been sanctioned and of these programme worth Rs. 23.14 crores implemented.

Joint Ventures Abroad

3061. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow, on selective basis, cash remittances by Indian entrepreneurs to give a big push to the setting up of Indian Joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the normal Guidelines on Indian participation in joint ventures abroad, cash remittances are not allowed except small amounts required in connection with the preliminary expenses for setting up the company abroad. These

Guidelines continue to be operative. However, Government do consider favourably requests for cash remittances on a case-to-case basis, on the merits of the situation, where the Indian joint ventures are not in a position to acquire the equity by means other than cash remittances.

Proposal to set up Organisation for promoting Handicrafts Products

3062. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a broad based organisation for promoting and marketing handicrafts products in the affluent markets; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा विमान जब्त किया जाना

3063. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 1976 को बम्बई के सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने ट्रांस-मेडिटेरियन एयरवेज के बोइंग 707 को जब्त कर लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). सीमाशुक अधिकारियों ने 2-4-1976 को सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर ट्रांस मेडिट्रेनियन एयरवेज के एक बोइंग 707 को इसलिए रोक लिया था कि उसमें दिनांक 27-2-76 की उसकी पिछली उड्डयन के समय निषिद्ध वस्तुएं ले जाई जा रही थी । यह वायुयान 7-4-76 को 5 लाख रु० की बैंक जमानत के साथ बंधपत्र पर छोड दिया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में 30 लाख रु० मूल्य की वस्तुएं पकडी गई है और 15 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में ले लिया गया है । आगे जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

बिहार में पटना स्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया में डाका

3064. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 26 मार्च, 1976 को पटना सिटी स्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया में सशस्त्र डाकुओं के एक गिरोह ने दिन-दहाड़े डाका डाला था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंक से कितनी राशि लूटी गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डाका काण्ड के कारणों तथा उस में शामिल लोगों का पता लगाया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ). बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि पटना सिटी स्थित इसकी शाखा में 26 मार्च, 1976 को लगभग 5.15 बजे (अपरान्ह) कुछ सशस्त्र व्यक्ति घुस आये और 3.55 लाख रुपये की राशि लूट ले गये। इस शाखा ने पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज करा दी है और पुलिस जांच अभी समाप्त नहीं है।

(ङ) डकैती सहित सभी फौजदारी अपराध कानून और व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित है और यह विषय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है। अतः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए समुचित उपाए करे।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया बिहार की शाखाओं में चोरी की घटनायें

3065. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की विभिन्न शाखाओं में आये दिन रोकड़ में कमी या चोरी की घटनाएं घटती रहती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों में दस—दिस हजार रुपए की कमी पायी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें एक संसद् सदस्य ने पत्र लिखा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इसकी पटना स्थित तीन शाखाओं में नकदी में कमी हुई है जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

क्रम सं०	शाखा का नाम	कम हुई राशि	किस तारीख को राशि कम हुई
		रु०	
1	पटना मुख्य शाखा	10,000	28-10-75
2.	राजेन्द्रनगर शाखा	7,805	2-9-75
3	जे० सी० रोड शाखा	10,000	12-3-76

उपर्युक्त तीनों ही मामलों में, संबद्ध खजांचियों ने जिस दिन कमी हुई थी उसी दिन उस कमी को पूरा कर दिया।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) उपर्युक्त तीनों ही मामलों में, बैंक के खजांचियों के विरुद्ध असावधानी के वास्ते विभागीय जांच शुरू की है। बैंक ने पटना मुख्य शाखा में नकदी की कमी के मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच के लिये लिखा है। बैंक ने दराजों और खानों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अपने निर्देशों के पालन पर भी जोर दिया है और खजांचियों को इस बारे में और भी सावधान रहने के लिये कहा गया है।

जमाकर्त्ताओं को बैंकों से ओवरड्राफ्ट देने सम्बन्धी नियम

3066. श्री रघुनन्दन लाल्जी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों से जमाकर्त्ताओं को ओवरड्राफ्ट सुविधा देने के नियम हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए स्टेट बैंक की दानापुर (पटना बिहार) शाखा ने लोगों को ओवरड्राफ्ट सुविधा दी हैं ; और

(घ) नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसने जमाकर्त्ताओं को ओवरड्राफ्ट प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों को कोई निदेश नहीं दिये हैं। बैंक अपने विवेक से इन अग्रिमों ऋणों पर वसूल किये जाने वाले ब्याज की शर्तों को देखते हुए इस प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसे दानापुर शाखा द्वारा स्वीकृत अनियमित अग्रिम के बारे में शिकायत मिली है। इसकी प्रारम्भिक जांच से यह पता चलता है कि उनके दानापुर स्थित शाखा प्रबन्धक द्वारा स्वीकृत कुछ ओवरड्राफ्ट सुविधायें अनियमित थीं और उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र से अधिक थीं। जांच पूरी होने तक, शाखा प्रबन्धक को उस शाखा के "चार्ज" से हटा दिया गया है।

Raid on Ashram near Tiruchirapalli

3067. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raid was conducted in March 1976 by Central Excise and Customs on any Ashram near Tiruchirapalli in Madras; and

(b) if so, out-come of the raid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A series of raids have been conducted commencing from 19-3-1976 at Maivazhisalai Ashram near Tiruchirapalli and some other places. As on 26-4-1976 raids were still continuing.

As a result of raids both within Maivazhisalai campus and outside the campus gold biscuits, primary gold, gold articles, gold ornaments, silver bars and precious stones valued at about Rs 26.697 lakhs have been seized up to 26-4-1976.

Scheme to promote Tourism in Punjab

3068. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by his Ministry to co-ordinate and pool popularisation of tourism in Punjab;

(b) whether any new scheme is being introduced by his Ministry for promotion of tourism in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism promotes through its overseas offices places of tourist interest in India as a whole and not on State-wise basis. Places of tourist interest in Punjab popular with international tourists and which serve the requirements of tourists travelling by road are being developed in the Central sector. Facilities that have been provided include a Youth Hostel in Amritsar and a Tourist Bungalow at Ludhiana. It is also proposed to set up a Camping Site at Amritsar for the convenience of tourists travelling by road. Brochures brought out on North India, Discover India, Festivals of India, etc. include places of interest and festivals celebrated in Punjab. These brochures are widely distributed through Tourist Offices in India and abroad

Customer service in Commercial Banks

3069. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any measures have been taken to improve the customer service in commercial banks, and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Special measures have been taken by public sector banks recently, at the instance of Government, to ensure definite improvements in the content and quality of their Customer Service through (a) improvements in administrative efficiency arising out of punctuality, discipline, activisation of vigilance procedures, better staff relations and attitudes, (b) accelerated disposal of work through special arrear-clearance drives, improved structure of delegation of powers, improved loan appraising machinery specially for small borrowers, and (c) implementation of the majority of recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Working Group on customer service under the Chairmanship of Shri R. K. Talwar, Chairman, State Bank of India

Pakistani Fishing Trawler held near Bhavnagar

3070. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Authorities have seized a Pakistani fishing trawler 'Seven Star' from Port Veraval near Bhavnagar on 24th March, 1976,

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made, and

(c) what further action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The Customs Officers have intercepted a fishing trawler MFV 'Seven Star' of Pakistan registration together with the nets, fish etc off Sutarpada port near Veraval and subsequently seized it on 23-3-1976

(b) and (c) All the 17 crew members on board the vessel were arrested by Police authorities at Sutarpada (Veraval) for action under Passport Rules and Foreigner's Act The crew members were produced before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Veraval by the Police authorities who have registered a case against them for breach of the Foreigner's Act and the Indian Penal Code All the crew members are in judicial custody at Junagarh at present

A show cause notice under the Customs Act, 1962 has also been issued to the crew members on 22-4-1976.

Reduction in price of Caprolactum by S.T.C.

3071. SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has reduced the price of imported caprolactum;

(b) whether it will benefit Nylon yarn manufacturers, and

(c) whether the benefit will be passed on to consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Explosion of bank credit

3072 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government expects a "credit explosion" in the coming months, and

(b) if so how do Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE (a) The Government of India does not expect any explosion of bank credit during the coming months

(b) Currently, the deposit resources of banks are increasing faster than last year Besides, some return flow of funds from seasonal industries during coming months are expected, which will help finance the likely additional demands for bank credit. Reserve Bank of India is keeping a constant watch on the credit situation in the country.

Proposal to Strengthen Bureau of Public Enterprises

3073 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to strengthen the Bureau of Public Enterprises so as to enable it to organise training programmes, workshops and seminars for the personnel of public undertakings; and

(b) if so, how much time is likely to be taken in this process?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Training of specialists and technicians required by the individual Public Enterprises is normally taken care of by the undertakings themselves However, training programmes aimed at management development are undertaken with the assistance of outside training institutions like the Indian Institute of Managements, Administrative Staff College of India, etc Bureau of Public Enterprises issues every year a catalogue of management training programmes offered by the major training institutes in the country, so that the Public Enterprises can plan their training activities well in time Bureau is also organising even at present training programmes, workshops and seminars for the managers of Public Enterprises, with a view to assisting the management development activities of the undertakings Wherever necessary, Bureau collaborates with other bodies like Standing Conference of Public Enterprises, Management Training Institutions, etc in this regard There is at present no specific proposal for strengthening the Bureau to undertake the above activities.

(b) Does not arise

Loans advanced to sharecroppers, village artisans and small farmers under 20-Point Economic Programme in Karnataka

3074. SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the schemes of nationalised banks which advanced loans to sharecroppers, village artisans and small farmers under the 20-point economic programme in the State of Karnataka, and

(b) the figures regarding the loans advanced so far to co-operative societies for financing minor irrigation, dairy development, poultry schemes and the like?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) All public sector banks including the nationalised banks have formulated special credit schemes under the 20-Point Economic Programme to assist the weaker sections covered by the programme such as agricultural labourers, small farmers, village artisans, etc Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided on liberal terms and at concessional rate of interest To eligible borrowers under the D I R Scheme, credit is provided at a low rate of interest, viz., 4 per cent In the districts where the DIR Scheme is not in operation, the State Government provides subsidy to the public sector banks including the nationalised banks to the extent of the difference between their normal lending rate and 4 per cent on advances granted by them to economically weaker sections who are otherwise eligible for assistance under the DIR Scheme

Data in respect of lending under the 20 Point Economic Programme in the State of Karnataka is not available in the manner asked for However advances granted by commercial banks in Karnataka to the agricultural sector and outstanding as at the June 1975 are given below

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

	Direct Advances		Indirect Advances	
	No of A/cs	Balance Outstanding	No of A/cs	Balance Outstandings
State Bank of India Group . . .	47066	1511·93	47579	841·41
Nationalised Banks . . .	152202	3574 03	46488	1753 02
Other Scheduled Commercial Banks . . .	11441	845 39	3453	89·02
Total	210709	5931 35	97520	2684·35

(b) Relevant figures pertaining to financial assistance extended by commercial banks to cooperative societies in Karnataka are given below

(1) No of primary agricultural credit societies financed by commercial banks as on 3th June, 1975 619

(2) Amount outstanding in respect thereof as on 30th June, 1975

Short-term loan . . . . . Rs. 731·60 lakhs

Medium-term loans . . . . . Rs 78·29 lakhs

Cash Credit . . . . . Rs 15·90 lakhs

Purpose-wise details are not, however, available.

Production of controlled cloth

3075. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in metres of controlled cloth produced by Government controlled and private textile mills during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the average price per metre of controlled cloth during the above period; and

(c) whether there has been any change in the policy of Government during the last six months in relation to controlled cloth and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The production figures of controlled cloth are as follows:—

Period	Production (in million sq. msetres)
January—December, 1973 .	429·00
January—December, 1974 .	690·39
January—December 1975 .	702·91

(b) Prices of controlled cloth are fixed for the various varieties in terms of multipliers formulate which have been notified.

(c) The following decisions have been taken:—

(i) Exemption from production of controlled cloth has been given for a period of one year to those mills, in the public and the private sector, which have shown accumulated losses, after accounting for reserves in their latest balance sheet.

(ii) Rebate has been allowed in respect of exports in case of mills exporting over 20 per cent of their production.

(iii) It has been decided to reserve controlled dhoties and sarees to be produced by the Handloom sector. The decision will be implemented after finalising operational arrangements.

Export of Gems

3076. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take steps to assist Gem exports trade, specially when Indian cut gems are being sold in foreign countries as their own cut gems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): All possible steps required to assist the gem export trade are being taken by the Government. Polished gems including diamonds are chiefly sold to wholesale jewellers and reach the buyers as part of jewellery. Indian cutting specialises in the small sizes which are not processed in the other chief centres of the gem industry. The possibility of misrepresentation on this account is therefore not very serious.

Lending money through Banks in Rural Areas

3077 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for lending money through banks in order to ensure greater flow of funds to the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the figures regarding the amount advanced through the banks particularly in the State of Haryana, during 1974-75 and proposed to be advanced during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. After nationalisation of banks, the commercial banks have been extending substantial credit in rural areas. The Central Government has also set up Regional Rural Banks which are intended mainly to cater to the credit needs of the rural community.

(b) Advances granted by scheduled commercial banks to agriculture and other priority sectors in Haryana as at the last Friday of June 1975 are as given below

(Provisional)
(Amounts in lakhs of Rs.)

	No. of Accounts	Limits Sanctioned	Balance Outstanding
Agriculture	60620	5046·49	2467·29
Small Scale Industries	4826	5221 27	3127·17
Road and Water Transport Operators	1473	391 42	223 22
Retail Trade	5215	327 44	233·60
Small Business	2483	65 68	57·04
Professional and Self Employed Persons	2668	62 93	43·16
Education	42	1·57	1·29
Total	77327	11029 80	6152·77

According to the latest available information, the total amount advanced by Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, which is one of the Regional Rural Banks in Haryana, as at the end of March 1976 amounted to Rs 10.48 lakhs Another bank has been opened in Gurgaon district very recently Information, regarding advances proposed to be granted by the banks during the current financial year is not available.

Role of handicrafts and handloom Exports Corporation of India

3078. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the States where role of the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India has been very active?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation has been playing an active role for the development of exports of handicrafts and handlooms from almost all the States in the country.

Glut in Cloth Market

3080 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since the presentation of budget there is a big glut in cloth market;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The present position in the cloth market does not indicate any glut.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Missing of cash from a Bank counter in Parliament Street, New Delhi

3081. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Rs. 30,000 in cash was found missing from the counter of a bank in Parliament Street on 5th April, 1976; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Bank of Baroda has reported that on 6th April, 1976 a shortage of cash of Rs. 30,000 was reported by one of the Cashiers at its New Delhi Parliament Street Branch. The bank has reported the case to the police and police investigations are in progress The bank has also kept under suspension the Cashier concerned.

RBI directions to Banks for export credit

3082 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the response so far to the directions given by Reserve Bank of India to banks to give priority for export credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Commercial banks have been according high priority in the matter of providing bank cred' to the export sector at a lower rate of interest. The amount of export credit advanced by commercial banks has also substantially increased in the last 5 years. A against an amount of Rs. 322 crore outstanding as at the end of March, 1970 in respect of export credit, the outstandings as at the end of January 1976 increased to Rs. 870 crores.

Night services of Banks in Delhi

3083 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the banks have launched night services in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the results of such services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of the night/evening services are reported to be satisfactory.

Trade agreement between India and Pakistan

3084 SHRI P R. SHENOY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement between India and Pakistan has been signed in January, 1976; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No Trade Agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan in January 1976. However, in pursuance of the earlier Agreement of

1975, a delegation of S.T.C. visited Pakistan for discussions with Trading Corporation of Pakistan, in Islamabad and Karachi, during January 1976. Trade possibilities were explored and some pending deals were negotiated.

Opening of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks during 1975

3085. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new branches opened by the scheduled commercial banks in the year 1975, Statewise;

(b) the total number of new branches opened in districts and areas declared to be industrially backward by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, the fourteen nationalised banks and other commercial banks; and

(c) the reasons for slow growth of bank branches in economically backward States and industrially backward districts and areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Information is set out in the attached statement.

(b) The Reserve Bank have reported that of the total number of branches opened by the scheduled commercial banks during the year, 1006 were opened at centres in districts identified as industrially backward.

(c) Even within the constraints imposed by inadequate infrastructure facilities and poor development potential available in industrially backward districts, banks have endeavoured to enlarge their branch network in such backward areas/districts. Available data show that the rate of growth of branches in backward/underbanked States and Districts has been higher than that in other areas in the post-nationalisation period.

STATEMENT

Name of State/Union Territories	No. of branches
1. Andhra Pradesh	157
2. Assam	53
3. Bihar	135
4. Gujarat	143
5. Haryana	67
6. Himachal Pradesh	22
7. Jammu & Kashmir	53
8. Karnataka	186
9. Kerala	168
10. Madhya Pradesh	118
11. Maharashtra	208
12. Manipur	1
13. Meghalaya	7
14. Nagaland	5
15. Orissa	65
16. Punjab	126
17. Rajasthan	77
18. Tamil Nadu	179
19. Tripura	2
20. Uttar Pradesh	274
21. West Bengal	184
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..
23. Arunachal Pradesh	2
24. Chandigarh	5
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
26. Delhi	58
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	14
28. Lakshadweep	..
29. Mizoram	..
30. Pondicherry	4
Total	2313

Amount advanced by SBI and Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries during 1975

3086. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and the fourteen nationalised banks to the small scale industries at the end of 1975;

(b) the total amount refinanced to these banks by the Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(c) the total advances made by these banks at the end of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) As at the end of September, 1975, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and the fourteen nationalised banks advanced Rs 954.17 crores to small scale industries.

(b) IDBI's refinance to small scale industries during 1970-71 to 1975-76 (July—December) totalled Rs. 1335.12 lakhs

(c) Aggregate advances (excluding inter-banks advances) of these banks amounted to Rs. 8328.70 crores as at the end of December, 1975.

Import of raw cashewnuts

3087. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which Cashew Corporation of India will import raw cashewnuts under agreements entered into with African Countries; and

(b) how does this price compare with the import price during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). For 1975-76 crop season the Cashew Corporation of India have so far been able to conclude purchase contract with Kenya only at a price less than that paid during 1974-75, but higher than 1972-73 and 1973-74 prices. Purchases from Tanzania and Mozambique have not been finalised so far.

Construction of Tourist Hostels

3088 SHRI N E HORO. Will the Minster of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist hostels that are going to be constructed for foreigners in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the particulars regarding their cost and the facilities that are going to be provided in these hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism has a scheme of providing Youth Hostels and Tourist Bungalows for use by youths and middle-income group tourists both foreign and domestic. Under this scheme it is proposed to take up during 1976-77 the construction of two Youth Hostels, one each at Pondicherry and Mysore and two Tourist Bungalows, one each at Sewagram and Gorakhpur/Ajmer.

(b) The details of the estimated

cost of the units and the facilities being made available are as follows:—

Name of the Unit	Estimated cost	Facilities
(i) Youth Hostels . .	Rs. 71 lakhs each	44—47 beds in dormitories; common toilet facilities; a lounge, a dining room with inexpensive catering; utensils would be made available on hire for cooking in a separate kitchen provided for the purpose; residential accommodation for the Warden and Assistant Warden.
(ii) Tourist Bungalows . .	Rs. 15 lakhs each	64—100 beds in double rooms and dormitories with attached toilets; a lounge and a dining room with catering facilities.

Amount given by Nationalised Banks for setting up Industries in Backward areas of Bihar

3089. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the figures regarding the amount advanced by nationalised banks upto March, 1975 for setting up industries in the backward areas of Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Available data regarding the outstanding advances of public sector banks, including the 14-nationalised banks, as at the end of December, 1974 in the relatively backward districts of Bihar and the share of manufacturing and other industry in these aggregate advances, are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-10753/76.]

Textile Export to U.K.

3090. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian textile export to K had declined last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-U.S. Commission

3091 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-U.S., joint commission held its meeting during this year; and

(b) if so, salient features of the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission constituted under the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission was held in New Delhi on the 24th and 25th March, 1976. The salient features of the decisions taken are contained in the Joint Communique issued at the end of the meeting, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10754/76.]

Extension of Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme to Rural areas

3092. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extent Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme to rural areas; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Janta Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, introduced by General insurance companies, already stands extended to all their offices, which cover the rural areas as well.

Accumulation of Yarn in Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

3093. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether accumulation of yarn in the 90 textile mills in Tamil Nadu is at an all time high;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether many mills are facing severe difficulties and four mills have closed down; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The accumulation of yarn in textile mills in Tamil Nadu taken as a whole was higher at the end of March, 1976 than during the preceding two months.

(b) The accumulation is attributed to absence of demand for yarn as a result of cloth stock accumulation in the decentralised sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Remedial measures are being worked out.

Telephone Operators in the Department of Tourism

3094. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will he Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 20.00 per month to the telephone operators working in Government offices on the recommendations of Third Pay Commission, and

(b) if so, whether these orders have been implemented in the Department of Tourism (Headquarters)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government's general orders on the subject are contained in Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 6(15)-F.III(B)/73, dated 20-9-1974.

(b) These orders do not, however, automatically apply to the two Telephone Operators in the Department of Tourism (Headquarters) as they do not belong to the cadre of Lower Division Clerks. The question of inducing the two Telephone Operator into the cadre of Lower Division Clerks, so as to make eligible for the grant of special pay, has already been taken up and is under consideration in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Soft Loans from Asian Development Bank

3095. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decline in soft loans provided by Asian Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though India does not borrow from the Asian Development Bank, we have always pointed out the necessity for concessional loans to meet the developmental needs of the developing member-countries of this region.

Flow of Agricultural Credit from Commercial Banks

3096. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry forwarded the Model Bill drafted by the Expert Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to State Governments for consideration and to pass necessary legislation to facilitate smooth and speedy flow of agricultural credit from commercial banks,

(b) if so, the main recommendations and amendments suggested by the Expert Group in the Bill,

(c) whether all the States have accepted the recommendations and passed the legislation; and

(d) if so, the names of those States who have implemented the recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Group suggested modification of certain provisions in the State laws inhibiting the flow of agricultural credit. It was felt that a single consolidated legislation incorporating the various amendments suggested in the Report should be enacted. Towards this purpose, they drafted a Model Bill. The Model Bill contains, *inter alia*, provisions relating to land allination rights of agriculturists in favour of commercial banks, priority of charges for institutional credit agencies; removal of recovery and other operational difficulties and financing of agriculture through primary agricultural credit societies.

(c) and (d). So far, eleven State Governments Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Orissa and Tripura have enacted/ are enacting the legislation in pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group. The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Governments

बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों पर होटलों का निर्माण

3097. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान की किसी संस्था सहयोग से भारत के बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानो पर पर्यटको की सुविधा के लिए होटलो के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध म कोई स ेता हुआ है अथवा होने की सम्भावना है और , और

(ख) यदि हा, ना उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जापान की एक संस्था के सहयाग से बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानो पर पर्यटको की सुविधा के लिए होटलो के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव की जाच पडताल की जा रही है।

आर्थिक अपराध

3098. श्री चन्द्र शेखरानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने अब तक कितने आर्थिक अपराधियों को फरार घोषित किया है ;

(ख) उनके नामों की राज्य-वार सूची क्या है ; और

(ग) उन्हें पकडने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 24 अप्रैल, 1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ख) के अधीन जिन व्यक्तियों को फरार घोषित किया गया था उनकी संख्या 51 थी, जिनमें से 11 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया जा चुका था।

(ख) फरार घोषित ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एल टी 10755 76].

(ग) फरार व्यक्तियों के नाम सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जाते है। सरकार ने इन फरार व्यक्तियों को पकडवाने के संबंध में विशिष्ट सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को हर मामले में 5000 रु० तक का इनाम देने की भी घोषणा की है। फरार व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्तियों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पता लगाया जाता है और सम्पत्तियों का अभिग्रहण करने के संबंध में उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7(1)(क) के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाती है। फरार व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने तथा उनकी सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है और इन मामलों में उनके साथ जोरदार रूप में अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में हर प्रकार की सहायता भी प्रदान की जा रही है।

Tourist Centres

3100. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of all the prospective tourist centres in the country which if taken together would give to any tourist, a native as well as foreign, a representative picture of India's heritage, culture and geography;

(b) if so, their names, State-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to bring to the fore-front the really deserving tourist centres of worth which today are obscured by big-city based press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The country abounds in a wide spectrum of tourist attractions. There are, thereofer, many places which are worth seeing depending on the interests and tastes of individuals tourists. A statement showing places which attract a sizeable number of international tourist is attached These centres are promoted through advertising, publicity and promotion abroad. With regard to tourist centres visited by home tourists in large numbers, such a list of places should be available with the State Governments as they are primarily responsible for the development of tourist facilities for domestic tourists. Each

State promotes its attractions for domestic tourists through selected media, publicity promotion and public relations.

Statement

1. Agra
2. Amritsar
3. Aurangabad
4. Ahmedabad
5. Bombay
6. Banaras
7. Bangalore
8. Bhopal
9. Calcutta
10 Cochin
11. Chandigarh
12. Delhi
13. Darjeeling
14 Goa
15. Gaya-Bodhgaya
16. Hyderabad
17 Hardwar/Rishi Kesh
18. Jaipur
19. Jammu
20 Khajuraho
21. Kanyakumari
22 Lucknow
23 Madras
24 Madurai
25. Mysore
26 Mahabalipuram
27. Ooty/Nilgiris
28. Patna
29. Pondicherry
30. Puri
31. Rameshwaram
32. Srinagar
33. Simla
34. Tiruchirapally
35. Trivandrum
36. Udaipur

Steps to Associate Users and Consumers by S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

3101. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by public sector trading agencies like State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation in import-export trade to associate the users and consumers of the services or of the goods in major purchase or sale decisions;

(b) whether any committees of a representative character and non-bureaucratic in content and expertise have been constituted for the purpose; and

(c) what checks and counter checks have been provided to check corruption and create a credible public image?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Both the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have already got several Advisory Committees consisting of representatives of Industry and Trade concerned as well as official organisations and Government Departments. In addition, consultations and discussions are also held periodically with Industrial Associations, Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards, etc. The following checks and counter-checks have been provided with regard to purchase, sale and policy decisions in these organisations:—

(i) tender enquiries are generally floated for import contracts,

(ii) there are committees formed of representatives of the Management and Government Departments to decide on purchases and other major operations,

(iii) the sale prices for distribution of canalised items to actual users are determined by a Pricing Committee presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,

(iv) operations of various divisions of the canalising agencies are subject to over-all check by Chief Internal Auditor and Government Audit parties,

(v) in order to review the working of the arrangements for supply of raw-materials by the canalising agencies and to devise solutions to any problems that may arise in the successful implementation of the new system as announced in the Import Policy for 1976-77, a Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of various Government Departments and the canalising agencies has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

Aerial Spraying by Indian Airlines

3102. SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines is technically equipped to undertake aerial spraying of insecticides for plant protection; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which this work is being entrusted to other agencies or other corporations specially to be organised and incorporated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The aircraft in the fleet of the Corporation are not designed for such operation.

Operation of Calcutta-Jamshedpur Air Route by Private Operator

3103. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state when Calcutta-Jamshedpur air route would start operating through private operator?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). The Director General of Civil Aviation had invited applications from interested parties to operate air services on nine routes which include Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Rourkela-Raipur route

Bharatair, Calcutta and the Agricultural Aviation and General Co-operative Society, Hyderabad, holding non-scheduled permit, have shown interest in operating on this route No date has been fixed so far

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12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, AND NATIONALISED (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT SCHEMES, 1976 AND SUBSIDIARY BANKS (APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table--

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(i) G.S.R. 300(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10740/76].

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos G.S.R 297(E) and 298(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10741/76]

(3) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 1088 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10742/76]

(4) A copy of the Subsidiary Banks (Appointment of Employee Directors) (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 1090 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10743/76]

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, BOMBAY FOR 1974, REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON UNION GOVERNMENT (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS) 1974-75 AND (COMMERCIAL) PART II, 1974-75 AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (P & T), 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1974, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroler and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 196. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10744/75].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs). [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10745/76]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor Gentral of India for the year 1975—Union Government (Commercial)—Part II—Appraisal of the working of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10746/76]

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1974-75 (Hindi and English versions) [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10747/76].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10748/76].

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

PAPERS RE. SEVENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD (Bansgaon): I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing replies to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the Seventy-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on their Fiftieth Report on Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Marketing and Distribution) which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 15th April, 1976:—

(1) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(3) The High Court at Patna (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Ranchi) Bill, 1976.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976.

(5) The Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill, 1976.

(6) The Standards of Weights and Measures Bill, 1976

(7) The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1976.

(8) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1976.

(9) The Betwa River Board Bill, 1976.

12.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

174TH, 178TH, 194TH, 219TH, 221ST, 222ND & 223RD REPORTS

SHRI H. N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report on Cash Assistance—Paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report on Cash Assistance for Export of Man-made Fabrics—Paragraph 29 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73 Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Commerce

(3) Hundred and Ninety-fourth Report on Import of Textile Machinery—Paragraph 31 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Commerce

(4) Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Customs Receipts—Paragraphs of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union

Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Customs

(5) Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report on Computerisation in Government Departments—Department of Electronics

(6) Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report on Regularisation of Contingency Fund Advances Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)

(7) Two hundred and Twenty-third Report on Controlled Cloth—Paragraph 30 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74 Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Commerce

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

97TH, 93RD 94TH AND 96TH REPORTS

SHRI R K SINHA (Faizabad) I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee –

(1) Ninety-seventh Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes

(2) Ninety-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-sixth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) —Production of Foodgrains

(3) Ninety-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fifth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Transport Coordination.

(4) Ninety-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-eighth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)—Planning, development production distribution etc of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

89TH AND 90TH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings —

(1) (i) Eighty-ninth Report on Foreign Collaboration in Public Undertakings

(ii) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

(2) Ninetieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-ninth Report on Cement Corporation of India Limited

(3) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Eighty-eighth Report on Hindustan Zinc Limited

(4) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Eighty-fifth Report on Hindustan Paper Corporation

(5) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters

[Shri Ram Surat Prasad]

(6) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Reports on Action Taken by Government on Reports of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.14 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further discussion on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, the House knows the budget demand for the Ministry of Health was to have followed the Demands for the Ministry of Energy. But, when my friend, Dr Karan Singh, approached me with a request to reverse this order, I readily agreed for two reasons—firstly, I thought it was logical that Health should precede Energy and secondly, because Dr. Karan Singh has made a very powerful plea in favour of stepping up power generation although in the cause of family planning.

Sir, my colleague, the Deputy Minister, Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad yesterday spoke and so many of the points covered by the hon'ble Members in respect of rural electrification have been covered by him. That has made my load easier although even now I find that a very wide spectrum was covered in the debate and I shall do my best, as I said yesterday, to cover as many points as possible.

I was rather overwhelmed by the warm and generous references which were made by hon. Members to the efforts of the Ministry of Energy. I can only say that it is the workers, the engineers, the managers—both in the coal and power sectors—who deserve this appreciation of the House and on their behalf I would like to thank the hon. Members who have been so generous.

I hope that this appreciation coming from such an august House will encourage all concerned to put in greater effort in future.

But, Sir, there is always an exception which proves every rule and I find that the hon. Member from the CPI(M), Mr. Modak painted a different picture. But then it has never suited his party to remain in the main-stream whether inside the House or outside and he has been true to form, if I may say so. He did not see any improvement in the power sphere. Now, if he chooses not to see with his eyes open there is nothing I can do about it I am sure that he remembers 1973-74 and the earlier part of 1975 when many parts of this country were suffering due to shortage of power. Everyday we had references in this House. We had debates and questions all dealing with this shortage and the ill-effects of shortage on production. Particularly now when power goes not only for industries but for agriculture and is basic to development, to creation of employment, the concern of the House is natural; but since July 1975 the picture has changed. And it has changed all over the country and areas which were very badly hit earlier like Northern India and Southern India

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

or the northern region and the southern region there the improvement has been very marked.

The energy availability in the northern region increased by about 25 per cent in 1975-76 over the previous year. In the southern region it improved by 11 per cent. In the western region it improved by 6 per cent and in the eastern region it improved by 12 per cent. The situation between July 1975 and March 1976 still improved further and it was 20 per cent. On March 12 we achieved an all-time high by producing 261 million units in that one day. Therefore, I think, the improvement does not need to be spelt out. It is there for Shri Modak to see. As against 466 MW new capacity installed in 1973-74 and 1720 MW installed in 1974-75, last year 1800 MW new capacity was installed. The result of these improvements was reflected in the improved situation in each State and in each region. Restrictions on consumption of energy were removed and in the few States where these remained the extent of the cuts was reduced considerably so that today the hardship is very much less. In the northern region where Punjab and Haryana were groaning under the ill-effects of shortage of power, they have had no cuts after July 1975-76—none at all. UP had some cuts, but they were very marginal. Rajasthan had a comfortable position. This is the situation in the northern region.

In the eastern region, DVC generation improved last year to the extent of 12 per cent and, overall, the situation in the eastern region was also satisfactory. Generation in Bengal and Bihar has improved....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Also Assam.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Also Assam. Assam is in a different region, the north-eastern region.

But in the eastern region, in spite of this improvement, it is true that in Calcutta there are still some cuts, particularly during the peak hours, because the requirement of peak load in Calcutta is very high. We have been trying to persuade the Government, industry and labour there to flatten the load and use energy when it is surplus during the night at night so that during the peak hours the load can be reduced.

In the southern region, the position is satisfactory in all the States except Karnataka. In Karnataka, the Kalinadi Project is going on. We are helping it as much as possible. My hon. friends from Karnataka know what we have done to help that project. But in spite of whatever assistance we have been able to give, I recognise that the position in Karnataka is not easy. They were able to reduce power cuts from 40 per cent to 10 per cent at one stage, but these power cuts have gone up again. There is no immediate remedy I can suggest to them.

In regard to Tamil Nadu where the power-cut at one stage was 60—70 per cent, the House will be glad to know that no cuts were necessary after July 1975-76

In the western region, Gujarat had a comfortable position—during the whole of last year it had a comportable position. In Maharashtra, there was an increase in thermal generation to the extent of 16 per cent, but in spite of that because of shortage of capacity, there were cuts in Maharashtra. In Madhya Pradesh, which has recorded the best performance in utilisation of capacity, there was a shortage also because there is shortage of capacity. So even if there is improvement in efficiency, with inadequate capacity you cannot meet the demand.

This is the broad situation in the country, and looking to the future, 1976-77, I would say that the position would continue to be satisfactory. An-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

other 2000—2200 MW new capacity will be added this year in the whole country and of this, about 800 MW will come in the first six months If there is normal monsoon . .

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): The Minister referred to the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 We remember that in those years it was stated in this House that because of drought conditions prevailing for successive years, the hydel power stations were a total failure and no power was coming out from those stations So in the near future, if there be similar drought conditions prevailing, will a similar condition recur? That question has to be answered, because he referred to 1973-74 and 1974 75 and in those years this was the main problem

MR SPEAKER First listen to the Minister and then if there is a question, you may ask him

SHRI DINESH JOARDER I have heard him patiently He was changing the subject.

SHRI K C. PANT Your patience is very shortlived I must say Of the 13 per cent all India improvement in energy availability for 1975 76, 19 per cent was due to hydel and 9 per cent due to thermal There has been improvement in both and because of improvement in hydel perhaps the improvement in thermal was not as much as it could have been Therefore, we are looking to both hydel and thermal generation and increasing both, not merely hydel generation Assuming a normal monsoon in 1976-77 energy generation should go up by about 10—12 per cent and there should be no power shortage in most of the states, the only exceptions again being Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, where some power shortage is likely to continue for the reasons which I mentioned earlier. This is the general improvement in the situation and we are trying to see that those states which are still suffering from shortage should be able to get assistance from those states which have surplus power. Therefore, recently I made an appeal to all the states which have surplus power to come to the assistance of states which are still in deficit though the deficit is very much more manageable and will be reduced continuously as new generating capacity comes up. But even with this improved situation there should be no complacency in the field of power Firstly we have seen very clearly the ill effects, as I said, of power shortage in the last few years and we cannot afford to forget that Secondly we have to recognise that power projects have long gestation periods and one has to see ahead and plan ahead and plan in such a way that new projects come up continuously to meet the constantly rising demand of power in each state Finally we have to have a cushion to take care of the kind of problem which my hon friend mentioned, that is, if there is drought and if hydel generation falls, we should have some cushion on the thermal side to take care of that contingency Today I know it looks like a far cry but I think in our planning we should approach it from that point of view And therefore it is essential that we begin work on a number of projects this year to meet the power demand that will arise in the beginning of the Sixth Plan Unless we take a forward view it will not be possible to plan in a systematic way, in a scientific way in such a way as to avoid periods of shortages in between periods of relative, if not plenty at least, adequacy. But for this it is not enough that the Centre should make an effort, the states must also make an effort and if during the annual plan discussions the states do not set apart sufficient amounts of money for power then I am afraid that all the efforts of the centre would be of no avail because in the present situation the states are primarily responsible for power generation and so they must recognise the importance of the power sector sufficiently when they are allocating funds for the different sectors

Dr. K. L. Rao who is an eminent engineer, not only an eminent engineer but also an eminent administrator and a public leader, spoke yesterday. He is a master of this subject and his contribution to the development of irrigation and power in this country can never be forgotten. So many projects scattered all over the country and many projects outside have the stamp of his personality and his thinking. I am glad that he participated in this debate yesterday and he made some valuable suggestions. One of those was about fixing long term targets and having a national power policy. As I just now said power projects have long gestation periods and therefore one has to think at least in terms of ten years. Five years is perhaps not enough. In this conceptually I have no difficulty in agreeing with Dr Rao. My only problem is that even though the Fuel Policy Committee and the 9th Power Survey Committee went into this question of projection of power demands upto 1991, when it comes to practical allocation of money and firming up of targets, one has to work within the framework that prevails in the country and that is the Five Year Plan In other words, firm allocations are today not made even for five years They are made from year to year and therefore I would be very happy if a ten year perspective could be adopted by us, but under the dispensation today, I would be lucky if I know definitely what I am to get for five years

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Not only for five year, but even next year

SHRI K C. PANT For the next year, we will get some idea, some communication But this is the factual position and so, as I said, while conceptually I have no problem with this proposition, in practice I have to work within the system. Mr. D. D. Desai has referred to the need for having 500 megawatt sets as the next stage in the growth of unit size. I do not find him here now. Anyway, we have adopted 500 megawatt sets at the next stage and I thought I should tell him about it. Many Hon'ble Members referred to nuclear energy and my friend Mr. Modak has made an amazing statement. He said that Tarapur was functioning very badly. Actually Tarapur's performance in 1975-76 has registered a remarkable improvement. If you look at the figures of generation, the total output of energy increased to 2094 million units as against 1458 million units in the previous year There was a reduction in R A P.P. but so far as Tarapur is concerned, it has achieved a much higher generation in the year we are discussing During 1976-77 the second unit of Rana Pratap Sagar is expected to be commissioned and the Kalpakkam project will come up in 1978. Some Hon'ble Members—Shri Madhukar, Shri Sharma and Shri Desai—referred to Fast Breeder Reactor They know that at Kalpakkam we are setting up a test fast breeder reactor and at this stage we are putting in all efforts to expedite construction of that reactor. It will enable us ultimately when we set up commercial plants, commercial fast breeder reactor to utilise the large deposit of thorium to which Mr Madhukar also referred and it is true that India has a very large deposit of thorium and it may be possible for us later on to utilise that thorium for power production But we will have to await the output of the tests in the fast breeder reactor experimental fast breeder reactor, which we are constructing in Madras in Tamil Nadu. We are keeping an eye on the developments in other countries and we shall benefit also from their experience to the extent that they take us into confidence because this is a field where it is not easy to get to know the facts

Sir, a reference was made to the supply of fuel for the Tarapur station from the United States. It is a fact that the supply has been held up because of some petitions field before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission The Government of the United States has reiterated before the Commission their contractual obli-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

gation to supply this fuel as also the adverse consequence of such delays in shipments. The hearings before the Commission are in progress and we are maintaining a close watch on the situation.

Sir, many Hon'ble Members referred to super-thermal stations and Dr. Rao rightly said that he would like to call them large thermal-power stations because they are nothing but large thermal stations of a capacity ranging from 1000 to 2000 megawatts and the 20-point programme envisages the establishment of such super-thermal stations under Central control and our thinking is that they should be located at pit heads They should benefit the region as a whole and not only a State and that one should be installed in each region to begin with I would like to be able to tell the House that we will do more but one has to keep in view the resources and so, to begin with, at least our thinking is that one in each region—one super-thermal station in each region--should be established. The cost of a 1000 to 2000 MW station would be in the region of Rs 400 to 800 crores and the House will easily appreciate why we should not be too ambitious in thinking ahead of a very large number of units at this stage. About the sites for the location of these super thermal stations, a committee was appointed to go into it. They made their recommendations. After considering the recommendations we have selected the following sites, which I have stated in the House earlier also: Singrauli in U.P, Korba in M.P., Farakka in West Bengal, Neyveli in Tamilnadu and Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh. You will notice there are two sites in the southern region. A choice will have to be made, on techno-economic considerations between the two

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): What about Tenughat in Bihar?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The coal linkage is not established for a large size unit in Tenughat. We would be happy if the project we have sanctioned for Tenughat would be started by the State Government. As my friend knows, they have not been able to start it. At this stage. Bihar is coming in the eastern region and Farakka would have to take care of the needs of both Bengal and Bihar and other States in the eastern region.

The World Bank had shown some interest in these super thermal stations. We have sent the project reports of these five stations to the World Bank. They sent an appraisal team here in January 76 and made an appraisal of Singrauli. They were required to make a technical review of the Korba project. Negotiations with the Bank are yet to be held to determine the extent of credit and loan assistance which the Bank would give. This is the crux of the matter. Until we have a clearer idea about the phasing of the credit from the World Bank or in the alternative about the rupee availability, I cannot say anything more either about the phasing or about the number of projects we would be able to take up this year

The House knows that we have set up a National Thermal Power-Corporation to set up and run thermal stations in the central sector and also a National Hydroelectric Power Corporation for central hydel projects. Also, the North Eastern Power Corporation has been incorporated to initially implement the Kopili project That is being funded by the North Eastern Council.

The Central Electricity Authority will now have full-time members. I am saying all this because members are anxious about the progress made in the reorganisation of the electricity industry and these are some of the points which have come up from time to time. Dr. Rao and some other members said that the Centre should take over power generation entirely. We have considered this suggestion in the

context of our idea to restructure the electricity industry. After discussions in depth and taking all factors into account, we decided that the best approach would be that the Centre should supplement generation in the country. If super thermal stations come up, we would be able to supplement the generation being done by the States in a fair way. I think that would be the best approach at this point of time. We have been getting the full cooperation of the States, which is necessary if we are to make a success of the central projects also.

Mr. Damani referred to the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and said they are inefficient. We have advised the States, not now but a couple of years ago while considering all the aspects of reorganisation of the electricity industry, to strengthen their management capabilities, professionalise and functionalise their boards, introduce modern management practices and so on. Many of the States have implemented many of these suggestions. And some of the Electricity Boards are rather well run. But I would be the first person to admit that there is undoubted scope for improvement in others. So, all I agree to say is that during 75-76 it is expected that there would be further improvement and particularly, the commercial working of the State Electricity Boards would improve further. I do not want to say anything about the capital structure of the Electricity Boards for the simple reason that I would not like to say anything without the concurrence of the States. I have discussed this matter with the Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of the States but they have not agreed to the suggestion of having an equity loan ratio of 1 to 1. Today, the entire amount of capital is in the form of loan by the State Governments, etc. Rather than commenting in the House, I would like to discuss it further with the States. The States are fully involved in the re-structuring of the electricity industry and we are going to make some amendments in the Electricity Supply Act both on the organisation and management side and financial side. So, these are matters which we have been attending to as also separation of cadres-generation staff and distribution staff. Some of the States have already agreed to this and some of them have implemented this. I only wanted to place this before the House so that you know that we have not lost sight of the importance of the State Electricity Boards and the need to improve their functioning if we want to keep the entire electricity industry running at a satisfactory level of efficiency.

There was some reference to foreign assistance and I think, Shri Damani referred to the loan from the World Bank for transmission, *i.e.* 150 million dollar loan to which Prof. Siddheswar Prasad referred and so, I would not refer to it. But there is another loan which we got from the Kuwait Development Fund for the Kalinadi Project, which is to the tune of Rs. 46 crores. Besides, Sri-Sailem Project in Andhra Pradesh has been appraised recently by a team of experts from Soudi Arabia. On behalf of Soudi Arabia, it is a German firm which went there. It is because of its importance that we have suggested it to them. And, in fact, I had a chance to see this myself a few months ago. So, we are expecting something to emerge from this. Also from Abu Dhabi, there was some offer of assistance and for this we have suggested the Hardwar-Rishikesh Hydro-electric Project. This is also of some interest to the House and I thought I would tell them about it.

There was a great deal of interest in the field of energy during this discussion and I am very glad that the House has taken so much interest in energy. In the course of the year, we completed our examination, our study of the Fuel Policy Committee Report, which is an important Committee in the field of energy. On the basis of the recommendations of this Report and the developments that have taken place since the Report was written and sumitted, proposals for a comprehensive energy policy have been formulated and shortly, we will place it before

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the Cabinet. So, the point of Dr. Rao and Shri Chandrakar that there should be a comprehensive national energy policy, is well taken and we have already moved in the direction of formulating the policy and getting it approved by the Government.

We find that there are many agencies working in the field of energy. This is but natural and this is as it should be, but then it makes it necessary that some one must coordinate the R&D effort in the country and it is also necessary that there should be involvement of the manufacturing industries in this R&D effort so that the R&D effort goes on to the stage of manufacturing of equipment which can be used by the country keeping in mind its cost effectiveness. It is equally important to decide on priorities, to ensure adequate funding, to lay down time-bound programmes and to see that they are implemented. This would be the best way of making use of our resources to the best advantage, and within a clear, overall policy frame. It is with this object in view that a Committee for Energy R&D has been created, and I have been chairing the meetings of this Committee in the course of the last year. Highest priority has been given to research programmes for development of solar energy and to the coal sector. There was such a lot of interest shown yesterday, that almost three fourths of the Members who spoke referred to solar energy; and they wanted to know in detail as to what is being done about it. I would, therefore, seek your indulgence to place the facts briefly before the hon. Members. This Committee has finalized the priorities and the arrangements for ensuring coordination and involvement of the manufacturing industry in the the solar energy programme. We have also pin-pointed the areas where we could concentrate to the maximum advantage of the economy as a whole. One area is agricultural usage. Naturally so; and even in agricultural usage, the two areas which we thought were most important were pumping for irrigation, and drying of agricultural produce. This is one. The other is domestic and industrial usages, based on heating water, space heating and cooling. This has obvious implications for the hill areas; and cooling has implications for the rest of the country, apart from heating water which is required for various purposes for the industry and for home, and finally for the provision of electrical energy for isolated and remote areas for the establisment of generating sets, based on solar energy. One of the basis requirements of any solar energy appliance is a collector system; and therefore, we have accepted that a very high priority should be accorded to research on collector systems. You know that a certain amount of energy can be had per square meter of the earth surface. But the question is how efficiently can you make use of that energy and how do you transmit that energy and what fluid you would use to transmit the energy. So, the collection and the transmission of this energy are the two fields which are basis to all appliances Therefore, priority has given to R&D effort in this field. In regard to solar pumping system for agricultural usage, this has not only been under active study, but 8 institutions are working on the development of solar pumps right now. The idea is not only to develop pumps upto 5 H.P. immediately, but also to keep in mind the possibility of larger pumps, because as you go down into the earth, you may require larger pumps. Solar pumps may not be able to pull up water from greater depths. Therefore, 8 institutions are now working on the development of solar pumps. I do not think I need to give the names of these 8; but I will give an idea of the extent of effort going on in this country.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Is it a fact that a pump is running on solar energy at Pondicherry?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Pondicherry is one of the places where work is being done; but I understand that the Birla institute of Technology has made a laboratory model. BHEL and the BIT

are in the process of developing 5 prototype models. They propose to test them within the next six months. Incidentally, I visited Auroville recently to look at the solar energy programmes there; but I could not see them. It is one of the areas where work is being done in the fields of solar energy. As far as solar heating systems are concerned they are meant not only for domestic use and for application in hostels, hotels, hospitals etc., but also for industrial purposes; and the effort would be to have equipment that can be made commercially. That would be so, because BHEL is closely associated with the solar energy development programme. Once the R&D part is done, they can start manufacturing the equipment on that basis.

The BHEL has installed a solar heating system in one of the workshop sheds in Hardwar. We have been watching the functioning of this particular solar heating system and, I am glad to say, it has worked efficiently during the last winter. While matching the working of this system, BHEL are also examining various coatings on the collectors, and also various fluids for transmission of energy. Here also a lot of basic data is being collected, which will be used for manufacturing the best optimum type of collectors by using the right kind of fluid for transmission of energy. More water heating-cumspace heating appliances are being tried by BHEL for domestic and international use.

Coming to solar power units, research in this area is being planned in a phased manner. We are keeping in close touch with developments in foreign countries also. In the first stage, it is proposed to develop experimental units of 10 to 20 kw. It is planned to build a proto-type of a 10 kw solar power station in Madras with West German collaboration, and an agreement for this would be signed shortly. Based on the experience of this prototype, other solar power stations would be designed and constructed.

One hon. Member referred to the direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by the use of photo voltaic cells. This programme has been entrusted to the Central Electronics Limited.

In all these fields the work that is being done by different organisations is being coordinated in a more unified and purposive manner. To give you an idea of the number of agencies in the field, there are 25 principal solar energy research centres in India. Besides, there are 12 projects in the field of solar energy R&D which are supported by industry. There are four solar equipment manufacturers in India, three of whom are producing solar water heaters. Hence, there is need for a more unified and coordinated approach in this field.

The other field which was mentioned was coal. I do not want to go into the details because, as I have often mentioned in this House, we are covering the entire area of coal by R&D. The only point I would like to mention, because there is specific reference by Shri Madhukar, is the need to convert coal to oil. We have set up an expert group to examine the feasibility of conversion of coal into synthetic crude oil. The group is expected to furnish its recommendations by the end of June. Of course, if we are successful in getting more oil from Bombay High and other promising areas, then there will be no necessity even for thinking in terms of this conversion. But we would like to know the technical feasibility and the economics of the process, and that is why we have set up this expert group. There is only one country in which today coal is being converted to oil, and that is South Africa. There are obvious limitations to the amount of information we can get from them.

Shri Madhukar and Shri Chandrakar referred to bio-gas plant. Yesterday, Professor Siddheswar Prasad dealt with this particular question. On this question I want to say only this that it has a very very large potential in this country I am told by experts.

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that the manure produced by this particular process can pay for the plant and the bio-gas is really a bi-product, which is obtained free, if you look at it that way.

It needs to be rapidly spread throughout the country. This means a big organisational effort. For instance, in 1974-75 the number of units set up was 10,711. In 1975-76 it increased to 18,228. For 1976-77 our target is to set up 25,000 units. But if we really want to go in a big way, we will have to think of setting up hundreds of thousands of bio-gas plants per year we can also use other waste matter apart from cow dung. So, this is a very promising field, and we in the Ministry of Energy are supporting it wholeheartedly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the investment plan for it?

SHRI K. C PANT. I do not have the amount here, that can be easily obtained. My Ministry does not directly deal with bio-gas. We are interested in it from the energy point of view because that has very clear implications when you are looking at the energy policy.

Shri Chandrakar referred to geo-thermal energy. We have such a programme and a UNDP project has been taken up for exploring possibilities in Himachal Pradesh in Manikaran area and also in the west. We are going ahead with it in the Puga valley in Ladakh.

Tidal energy was referred to by Mr. Desai. We had a UN expert here recently. He identified some areas on the west coast and Bay of Bengal, but it is costly energy, and it has to be considered how much money we should put into this research at this moment. And the same applies to windmills where promising areas are really few in this country. The impact would be at best marginal So, we have to consider how much money we put into this programme also, but I can assure the House that we are going into this programme and the CPRI, apart from other agencies, is looking into it and is trying to evolve the most cost effective method of producing power from wind energy.

There was a lot of interest in the situation created by production of coal and not sufficient demand being created and stocks being built up. Production has undoubtedly gone up rapidly. During the Fourth Plan, Production stagnated at about 75 to 78 million tonnes, and then it increased from 78 to 88 million tonnes in 1974-75. In 1975-76 it increased from 88 to 99 million tonnes. This is really a remarkable pace of increase of production. So there is no doubt that this is an achievement and I would say it is a very proud achievement for this country. You will be happy to know that we have surpassed West Germany in the production of coal this year. India ranks sixth in the world in coal production.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): But you are exhausting our coal reserves.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Not even your fertile brain can tell us of a method of producing coal without exhausting the reserves, but I can assure you that there are very large deposits of coal in this country, 80,000 million tonnes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It will last for only 400 years.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You need not worry about 400 years.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What is the *per capita* production.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not have the figure, but I am sure theirs must be much higher because our population is much higher. You must have participated in the previous debate to make that point.

Efficiency and productivity have also gone up. I do not want to burden the House with figures, but there has been an improvement in the OMS in all the fields in the eastern, western and central areas of CIL and BCCL and Singareni. Only in the Assam area it has dropped. It is hoped there also it will improve.

Panditji is sitting here and I can say with great satisfaction today that all the problems of wagons etc., have vanished.

13 hrs.

Today, there are enough railway wagons to transport coal. If the despatch has not gone up further, it is because the demand has not grown as much as production has grown. Despatches have grown from 78.96 million tonnes during 1974-75 to 85.78 million tonnes during 1975-76, that is, an increase of 6.82 million tonnes. Shri Modak said that there was a fall in demand. There is no fall in demand. Demand has increased. Despatch has increased. But despatch has not increased as fast as production has increased. That point, I accept But there is no fall in demand. He was referring to recession and the fall in demand in general. That is not borne out by these facts. Shri Sokhi I do not find him here either, referred to difficulties being experienced by steel plants. Actually, no difficulty is being experienced by steel plants at the moment and they are getting their supply, they have 18 days stock.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What about the second phase of the Bokaro?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even after that, there is enough coal They are carrying 18 days stock right now. In fact, it was said earlier that Bokaro blast furnace could not be started, coke oven could not be started because of want of coal. Well, a stage came when we said, "Please take the coal and still there was delay in starting the coke oven and the blast furnace." So, one has to be careful about the reasons advanced by the officers concerned. Sometimes one has to be very critical in examining them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now do you want electricity instead of coal? Soon electricity will be surplus and then you do not know what to do.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Electricity creates its own demand, I find. (*Interruptions*). If you have electricity then very soon the demand is created for power also. I would rather have a surplus of energy than a shortage of energy, because when there is shortage of power, you cannot import it, and therefore, you have to have the power. You have seen the ravages it can cause in case there is a great deal of shortage of power.

During 1976-77, the coal industry has production target of 108 million tonnes and this would correspond to the estimated demand and we are taking steps to achieve this target. Shri G S. Mishra referred to the extension of railway line in the eastern part of Pench coal field. We are exploring these fields. We have started a new coal mine there. Once we have explored the field and found out how much coal reserves are there, that will be the time to consider approaching the Railway Ministry for extending the line, though I do not for a moment suggest that he should not approach the Railway Minister for a line right now.

So far as the stock position is concerned, the stock has grown from about 27 days to about 37 days production this year that is, about 11.97 million tonnes as against 7.48 million tonnes previously. Now, looking at the overall production, the coal industry as a whole, it may not appear excessive, but for certain types of coal and in certain areas, there has been accumulation of stock. There is no doubt about it And one of the reasons has been the lower off-take as against

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their targetted demand earlier by power houses, by steel plants and by some other industries. So, we are trying to stimulate consumption by suggesting that all these industries should take larger stock of coal, larger supply by increasing the production of soft coke, by despatches to the brick burning industry and by substitution of oil by coal, wherever it is possible.

Apart from that, CIL is also taking various vigorous steps to stream line its marketing organisation. So far coal has been in short supply and it has been easy to sell it. Now the challenge before the CIL is that there is a marginal surplus. Then they should energies their marketing apparatus so as to able to sell this coal. For this, they have set up five marketing zones, branch sale offices, etc. with a view to approaching all their consumers, including smallest consumers to see that off-take is stepped up.

13.05hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this context, a reference was made to quality. I recognise that after this shortage of coal has been removed the quality has come very much more into focus. Shri Modak, Shri Damani and Shri Damodar Pandey referred to this aspect. Shri Damodar Pandey said, as coal is a natural product, there are some limitations to which you can beneficiate the coal. Nevertheless, the House will be glad to know that the Coal India Ltd. has a comprehensive programme for coal benefication. This includes a proposal to install a large number of benefication plants. Tenders are being finalised for about a dozen of such plants for jig washing of coal are also being considered for installation Besides, the CFRI are carrying out research under their R & D programme for solvent extraction of coal.

The coal producing agencies have taken several steps to improve quality of coal, which includes the introduction of screening and sizing arrangements, joint sampling, setting up of quality control Departments, complaint cells, introduction of contracts with bonus-*cum*-penalty clauses—I was glad to learn during my recent visit to Umrer colliery that they are making some money on acount of bonus-cum-penalty clause—posting of Inspectors at the loading points etc. I am glad to say that as a result of these measures the number of complaints regarding quality which had been coming in have been definitely reduced.

A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary of Department of Coal with representatives of major consumers, CFRI and the Coal Consumers Association of India to examine comprehensively the problems connected with production and supply of coal of required quality to various consumers. This is important because you cannot suddenly switch over production of coal from one area to another or from one coal mine to another. This has to be carefully planned. So, a deeper view has to be taken of the whole problem of regulating quality to meet the demand and requirement of coal.

In this context I would like to refer to the export of coal and the efforts being made in this direction. Shri Modak said that we are exporting coal at a loss, That is not a fact. We are not exporting coal at a loss. In fact, a little while ago some months ago the international price of coal was very good and there was very good profit in the export of coal. Today the prices have come down. Even so, they are good enough for the exporter to make a profit out of it But I was surprised to hear that he was against export of coal He seemed to have opposed the export of coal; he seemed to have opposed the increase in production of coal also Yet, he said, there are about 40,000 surplus people. If there are 40,000 surplus people, would he like them to be retrenched? Would he like them to be paid without doing any work?

Otherwise, the only alternative is to increase production and to absorb them in the production process. If you increase production and the demand does not go up as fast as that, the obvious answer is to step up exports also. So, the logic should make him accept this position that we are trying to increase exports so that the momentum built up for increasing production does not suffer. Now, there may be a time-lag before the demand catches up. If the economy picks up, the demand is bound to catch up. You can suddenly press a switch and increase coal production. That is not possible. This is a long-term production. We have, therefore a better situation with a marginal surplus of coal rather than a deficit of coal or shortage of coal.

Then, Shri Madhukar referred to retrenchment. There has been no retrenchment in the coal industry. I do not know where from he got the information. At least, our public sector coal companies have not retrenched anybody.

Now during the last year, the export was about 4.5 lakh tonnes and, during the current year, we hope to increase it to 14 lakh tonnes, that is, about three times. Perhaps, we could even go further because amongst the countries which have been earmarked for export are, West European countries—4 lakh tonnes; Japan, Egypt, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, etc. Therefore we should perhaps have stepped it up further. We sent a team to the EEC countries consisting of an officer of the Department of Coal and representatives of the CIL and the MMTC, and they have made considerable progress in the matter of coming to some arrangement for the export of coal. A trial shipment would be made pretty soon and, by 1978-79, we hope to achieve an export of 5 million tonnes.

But the problem is that of the ports: this is where the bottleneck comes. Today we have no mechanical loading facilities at the ports and when you want to export large quantities of coal you have to do it with mechanical loading facilities. Otherwise, bigger ships cannot go and they cannot be got ready in time. In order to avoid that, you must have mechanical loading facilities. Haldia will have mechanical loading facilities for coal and will be able to handle about 3 million tonnes a year, but till Haldia comes up—I hope it will come up towards the end of this year—we do not have any other port where this can be handled. But we hope to use Calcutta as well as Haldia and Paradeep for export purposes and even Vizag if necessary.

So, these are our export programmes and I am keeping in close touch with my colleague in the Shipping Ministry to see how we can get over this problem of the ports.

We have been discussing the question of safety here. I don't want to take up more time of the House but I can assure the hon. Members that so far as the safety of our workers is concerned, we recognise that it is the duty of the public sector coal companies to look after their safety and we have told these companies that it is not necessary for them to wait for legislation or instructions of the Director General of Mines Safety but to take steps which will minimise accidents. Of course, one has to accept a certain number of accidents as a risk that has to be taken when one wants to mine coal: no country in the world has been able to avoid accidents in the coal mines. But to reduce them is our duty and all the public sector coal companies have been advised in this regard. We have set up an Internal Safety Organisation also in the public sector coal companies and a 14 Member Committee was set up after the Chasnala accident to see what more needs to be done in the direction of safety. This Committee is going into all the aspects of the safety question. The Director General of Mines Safety, the Ministry of Labour and the Central

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Mining Research Station are all associated with this Committee.

Regarding workers' welfare, Shri Damodar Pandey made many points yesterday. He is fully aware of what is being done and I don't want to labour the point here. But, certainly, after the nationalisation, many things have been done to achieve improvement in the living conditions of labour in the coal-mine areas. After the National Coal Wage Agreement of December 1974, we certainly brought a lot of satisfaction to the labour in the country. One of the things that have been done is to spend Rs. 5 crores per year on housing as part of this agreement—and this is over and above the houses that are being constructed for the coal-mines labour welfare purposes.

Similarly, in regard to water supply, a large number of schemes have been taken up and, while I don't want to bother the House with details, all I will say is that we are trying to see that we are able to cover almost the entire population in the not so distant future with adequate water supply. As for saying more than that, I don't think the House would like me to give them an assurance.

Similarly, in regard to medical facilities, as I have said, Mr. Damodar Pandey is not here and I don't want to weary the House with details

Now, a Joint Bi-partite Committee has been set up under the 20-Point programme of the Prime Minister. This was required to be set up for the participation of workers in Management. Not only the apex body but similar committees at the company level, even lower down at the area level and the mines level, have been set up in almost all the companies.

There was a reference to bonus to be paid to workers, and it was suggested that we should pay bonus based on production and productivity. Without going into the details of the suggestion, because what exactly we can accept will depend later on on the suggestions that come to us from coal India Ltd., after consultation with the apex body, the Joint Bi-partite Committee which I have referred to, all I can say is that the principle of making *ex-gratia* payment on the basis of production and productivity has been accepted by the Government; that has been decided. So, the main point which Shri Pandey was making has been accepted, but the details of the scheme, I am awaiting from Coal India Ltd ...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why *ex-gratia* on production? You are paying bonus on the basis of production. Why *ex-gratia*?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Because bonus comes under the Bonus Act. I do not want any confusion in nomenclature.

Similarly, there was a suggestion about creation .

AN HON. MEMBER: Would coal come under that?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Coal is one of the non-competitive public sector industries and, therefore, for coal, power and such industries, a different system has to be followed, a different arrangement has to followed; therefore, instead of profit, there is the alternative of relating it to production and productivity.

There was a suggestion about creation of a national fund for social security This, again, is a question that has been engaging our attention, and it has been decided that, as a part of total social security scheme for the workers, a national fund should be set up for offering adequate compensation and relief in cases of accidents Here again, so far as the modalities of creating and operating such a Fund are concerned, we are awaiting the suggestions of the Coal India Ltd., who is going to consult the Joint Bipartite Committee on this matter also.

Finally, a word about the Neyveli Lignite Corporation which I visited recently. The production there has increased slightly and not very much, but we had set up a Committee to go into its unsatisfactory performance in the past, and they came up with suggestions to improve the performance and to make a fresh capital investment so as to raise the level of production to a target of 6.5 million tonnes of lignite per year. This is necessary because the power production apparatus is there, the equipment has been set up, but it is not being utilised the capacity utilisation is low; the carbonisation and briquetting plant has been set up, but the capacity utilisation is very low, and in the fertiliser plants we have had to decide to switch over to oil. It is, therefore, necessary to step up lignite production, and for this, two schemes were drawn up, one for Rs. 12 crores and the other for Rs. 87 crores. These schemes have been taken up, and we hope that, with these two schemes, we will be able to achieve the production target of 6.5 million tonnes.

With these words, I would like to thank the hon. Members once again for their very generous appreciation of the work that has been done by this Ministry.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): It has been mentioned that the overall efficiency of the power projects was 47 per cent. Although there is improvement during the current year, may I know what are the reasons for such low efficiency and what actions are being taken to improve the efficiency? Will the Minister enlighten us on this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not 47 per cent; it is 52 per cent, increased to 53 per cent.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): What about Nalpa-Jhakri Project? Is there any possibility of its being taken up in the near future?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is a good project, and one should live on hope.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Cut Motions moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha and Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 29 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

The motion was adopted

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Energy, which were voted by the Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
29.	Ministry of Energy .	8,87,000	..	44,35,000	..
30.	Power Development .	9,19,81,000	18,20,10,000	45,99,05,000	91,00,50,000
31.	Coal and Lignite .	3,72,44,000	45,79,00,000	18,62,20,000	228,95,01,000

13.20 hrs.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numberr of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

[*Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Commerce.*]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
13.	Ministry of Commerce	16,74,000	..	83,67,000	..
14.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	34,99,48,000	64,06,47,000	174,97,39,000	320,32,37,000

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Even in spite of winnowing for about one and a half hour by Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of Energy, we are still feeling dull and cold in this House.

Just to begin with the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce. I will congratulate Prof. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce because at least, we have got this year a thicker report pertaining to the performance of the Ministry than the report presented last year. It has, in fact, become a voluminous report this year because of certain extra activities or increased activities in certan spheres of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Commerce mainly deals with the foreign trade and also certain industries which are export-oriented, producing commodities for marketing in the outside countries. We think that the export earning is a subsidiary rather than complimentary to the total economy of the nation, and it should supplement certain aspects of the economic growth and development of the country. We have certain governmental obligations and responsibilities of maintaining relations with other countries and for that we require foreign exchange. For the development of big industries and overall industrial growth inside our country, we require certain machinery and equipment to be imported and for that also, we require foreign exchange. Our country was under colonial rule for about 200 years. Certain industries have been developed in our country and the commodities manufactured by these industries have got to be exported; we have certain obligations in this

respect. That is true, but what we see at the present moment is as if the entire economy of our country rests on the possibility of increase in export or the development of export trade in our country. Just now we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. There also we have found that an essential commodity like coal in our country we cannot supply to the rural villages where the fuel scarcity is immense and there are certain other spheres also like agriculture; also in urban areas in the industrial field coal is essential for development of the economy in the domestic sphere but we cannot use coal because we have not got that infra-structure of developing industries in our own country and also we cannot supply the essential fuel and other necessities of the rural people, millions of our people. We have not got that market possibility. We have not developed such market possibilities in our country Our economy is such that we have got to depend upon foreign aid or loans or some export earnings and by exporting our own essential commodities and other commodities we have to get something from them and then develop our economic and industries. This is the position we are now facing. We have been exporting potato, onion rice, coal and what not Everything we are getting surplus here because of the non-availability of the market in the domestic sphere and the purchasing power of the general masses going down so much that they cannot purchase even the essential commodities like food, cloth and other this required for their daily life. Now everything is getting surplus here and, therefore, we are now exporting commodities outside. Even last year it was the slogan of our government—produce or perish. Now it has become 'Export or perish'. Now, within a year or two the position has become such that unless we export each and every item, industrial commodity or agricultural commodity or even essential commodities which we require in our own country for our daily life and daily necessities, we cannot maintain our trade balance. So, those items are also now going to be exported for keeping a balance ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In case of population, the slogan is 'Produce and perish'.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: In case of population, 'Produce and perish' is true.

This is the position of the economy of our own country and our export policy has become such that we have to find out a market everyday and also a market for every item of commodity which we are going to produce in our country. Unless we get such market every day and every moment, our economy is going to suffer in many respects.

In the *Economic Survey* of 1975-76 which has been presented recently, concern has been expressed over the larger deficit in the trade account. It is true that this year the deficit in the trade account has become the largest of all the years since our Independence. It has been shown in carts and graphs that because of the imports of certain commodities like food, fertiliser and oil and also because of the inflationary prices prevailing in the world market for these commodities, the import prices have gone up so high that the export earnings have failed to keep pace with the high prices for imports That is in a sense true If we go through the charts prepared by the Ministry of Commerce as well as those shown in the Economic Suvey of India, you will find that in the last year we imported food not in a larger quantity than that of the previous year. Crude oil too was also not imported in a larger quantity than that of the previous year. Actually, if we calculate the actual quantum of imports, it has gone down since the previous year, but the prices have gone up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Out of 15 minutes allotted to you, you have already taken 11 minutes. I do not know where you are driving at.

SHRI DINESH JOARDAR: Please allow me a few minutes more.

The money value of imports has gone up but the quantum of import has gone down and in order to keep pace with that, we are going in for export of each and every item, which I have already explained.

It has already been stated in the Report that the developed countries are going to import less and less from our country. Our exports to North America and in particular to the USA, East European countries, as well as European Common Market, are going down and down, and for that reason we are going to explore new markets in Afro-Asian countries and Latin American countries I apprehend, in this way, we cannot build a strong market and cannot have a concrete base for our export market If we, just for this year, take up certain commodities to fit into the demands of the new markets and after two or three years they will stop importing those articles, we shall have to roam about and find out other markets. If our policy goes on like this, then we will not be able to have a stable export market So, the entire policy of the Government is just to pass over the present crisis in one way or the other and not to think of a comprehensive policy of developing our own economy in the domestic front. We have not been able to export much of our commodities to the outside world. Whatever is the minimum foreign demand, we should first export and meet it. At the same time we should have our own domestic market for all the products to be consumed internally. In 1920s there was political and economic blockade but the Socialist States had flourished during the First World War and the Second World War and they have become States. Similar is the case with Chile. In the Economic Survey it is stated that while the domestic market is on the decline, export markets are given more and more emphasis. And again in the Finance Minister's speech he has said this

> 'Let us recall in this connection that roughly 50 per cent of cement paper and fertilizers and about 16 per cent of hydroelectric power produced in mainland China come from comparatively small-sized, decentralised and locally operated units Even while recognising the very fundamental differences in the socio-political systems of China and India, there is a lesson to be learnt here, which we can ill-afford to ignore.'

This is the position with other socialist countries And this has a lesson for our economy which we should take note of

I now come to the condition of the export-oriented industries Takes jute for instance For the past 3 or 4 months we have observed this All sorts of facilities, subsidies and concessions and benefits are being offered to jute mill-owners and exporters and big industrialists It is stated that because of the lesser demand of jute goods in the foreign market, the industry is facing crisis. For that reason Government and this Ministry has offered some facilities to these industrialists. They are giving these sorts of concessions so that the industry may not suffer. But this is not the actual position. I will request the Minister to consider this. The problem of the industry is somewhere else. Soon after independence, after the changeover of equity shares of ownership, it was found that these factory owners and industrialists of the jute industry had exploited the industry to the fullest extent possible without considering what the future of this industry would be. The foreign imperialists were previously exploiting this industry to the full. Now they are coming out with synthetic and artificial substitutes instead

of getting original jute goods for their purposes. As I have said already, these industrialists have exploited this industry to the fullest extent and they have made huge profits for the last many years. Now, because the machinery has become old and dilapidated they are coming out with alternative synthetic materials and substitutes for jute goods. Now, this industry has become sick. Government is trying to give all sorts of help and assistance, but what I feel is, they cannot be helped in this way at all. We should find out some alternatives. If we cannot find out domestic market we should use jute yarn in other ways, other than the conventional way of exporting hessian, jute products, carpet backing and so on. We should thus find out some alternatives in the domestic as well as foreign markets. Let them also diversify their production. Unless we find out the use of these jute products in other ways, in other markets than Great Britain and other big industrialised powers, we will not be able to make much progress.

The same condition is prevailing with the textile industry, with the rubber industry as also with coffee and tea. In most of these industries, the production has become surplus. In the rubber industry also production has become surplus and we are not getting any market outside.

Now, the problem of steel has come up again. Some time back there was scarcity of this product. Now we are finding that this is surplus. That is because we have no stable market—domestic as well as foreign.

Sir, in this report, it has been stated that in order to enable exporters to undertake marketing abroad, blanket permit facility has been provided. It has been further liberalised. It has been given to those persons who are going abroad for finding out new markets. That means in this way only the big industrialists and their executives and also some Government high officials are making some unnecessary tours. Also the blank permit facility is used for some other purpose. They are misusing those permits and misusing the foreign exchange.

I would now wish to draw the kind attention of the Minister to one thing. A group of employees in the Central Research Institute at Berhampur are threatened to be dismissed unnecessarily. It may be because of some union activities and so on. I have been told that they are going to be dismissed soon. So, necessary steps may kindly be taken to prevent it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient financial assistance to handloom industry to stabilise it (3).]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills and Anthertow West Mills, Kanpur (8).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of National Textile Corporation (9).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over Cauvery Mills, Pudulkkottai, Tamil Nadu (10).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[SHRI S. M. Banerjee]

[Need for cotton procurement and distribution through the Cotton Corporation of India to all mills of the National Textile Corporation on a no-profit-no-loss basis (11).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore foreign markets for export of yarn (12).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving working conditions in mills of the National Textile Corporation (13).]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to canalise export of cotton textiles through the State Trading Corporation (14).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the jute industry (15).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to afford relief to the hosiery industry in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu (16).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the cotton textile industry (17).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative employment for retrenched employees of Wig (India) Limited (18).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take adequate steps to ensure replantation in tea plantations (19).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the promotion of export of natural rubber (20).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the multinational companies manufacturing tyres (21).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problems of cashew industry which is now considered a seasonal industry (22).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (23).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for further promotion of export of cashew nuts (24).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for the nationalisation of import and export trade (25).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserve certain items of cloth for handloom industry (26).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

Need to ensure disposal of accumulated handloom products (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give protection to handloom industry through credit policies (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take steps to explore further possibilities for export of handloom products (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to have more export of handloom goods (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to ensure remunerative price to rubber cultivators (31)].

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to protect the cashew industry from frequent closure (38)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to import raw cashew to save the cashew industry (39)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry, I compliment the Commerce Minister, Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his deputy and also the able and devoted band of officers headed by Shri Bose Mullick and Dr. Alexander for the excellent work done during the year on all matters falling within the purview of the Ministry. The Report of the Ministry highlights the achievements and puts the problems in a correct perspective.

As we all know, the trade deficit this year will perhaps be the largest on record and may well be in the region of about Rs. 1400 crores Also, as we all know, this is due to a sharp rise on account of fuel, food and fertiliser. As already explained by my predecessor, what is most creditable, however, is that despite a prolonged recession-cum-inflation in the major industrial economies of the world, our exports have continued to push ahead. The export target of Rs. 3600 crores for 1975-76 is likely to be exceeded by Rs. 200 crores. The Government is engaged in evolving an export augmentation strategy. It is expected that this year there will be a rise in value terms, of something like 15-16 per cent and exports may well reach Rs. 4,400 crores or so. I would wish to offer a few suggestions in this regard. Special effort by the public sector units for export promotion is very essential. Every effort in this regard has to be made by the public sectors like the State Trading Corporation, M.M.T.C. etc. in the matter of export promotion That is, of course, to be followed by the private sector exporting houses also.

The time has now come to push ahead with policies for placing greater emphasis on exporting finished and semi-finished goods in preference to raw materials. This will promote industrialisation and help augment foreign exchange earnings. Here I would like to say that you can improve the exports of rice bran extractions, cattle feeds, cakes extracted, etc. in a better way, because of non-availability of shipping space, lot of exports have been cancelled and they are paying

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

demurrages and penalties. We must create shipping space especially for this.

Secondly, renewed emphasis must be laid on creation of export surpluses and restraining the pull of the home market as and when it develops through suitable fiscal measures. This is very important. We must create export surplus, otherwise we cannot improve our exports.

Thirdly, there is a paramount need to do some fundamental rethinking on export assistance measures. Is it possible to replace the present schemes of cash compensatory support and import replenishment by a more durable system such as taxing profits attributable to exports at a concessional rate? Also a scheme of tax credit certificate can be introduced. For this purpose, I suggest that a compact high level committee preferably including non-official experts should be appointed.

Fourthly, the perennial problems of sales tax on export transactions must be resolved. It was over a year ago that the Supreme Court had made a judgement on 16th April last year that chain contracts (commercially known as back to back contracts) for exports through State Trading Organisations would not be exempt from sales tax. I understand that Commerce Ministry is engaged in resolving this problem, but so far, action has not been taken.

Fifthly, the problem of export finance must be examined de novo so as to put Indian exporters at least on par with their competitors. Adequate shipping facilities must be provided. I know shipments to South American countries and Gulf countries are being affected in the absence of adequate shipping space. This problem must be taken up in right earnest. I believe that India has the capacity to become a world leader in exports of cotton textiles, ready-made garments, sugar, processed vegetable oils, leather manufactures and engineering goods. These potentialities can be realised by initiating a bold programme of augmenting production of raw-cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, steel etc.

I also attach great importance to the efforts that the Commerce Ministry have been making in building a healthy relationship between industry and trade. There should be complete rapport on all matters concerning policies and procedures and regular and frequent discussions must take place between the commercial organisations and Government.

Unfortunately, I find that we have too many associations both at the Central, State and District levels. Such proliferation is not a healthy phenomenon. I would suggest that this matter should be examined in all its aspects, so that there are selected all-India organisations which can speak with appropriate knowledge and study on all matters relating to export promotion and industrial development. I know myself that many of the commercial houses have now reoriented their thinking They are wedded to achieve national goals in which the highest priority must be given to promotion of exports through creation of larger surpluses.

Sir, now that a delegation headed by our Commerce Minister is shortly flying to Nairobi to participate in the deliberations of UNCTAD may I suggest that India should attach considerable importance to the question of maintaining solidarity of the group of 77 and seeking solutions to the problems of the developing world through collective self-reliance. International assistance should be aimed largely at development of the foreign trade sector, and necessary transport infra-structure within land-locked countries. This is an important aspect and I hope Prof. Chattopadhyaya will bear this in mind in the deliberations.

I am glad to find that a new Department of Textiles is being created. The cotton textile and jute industries are currently in a bad way and are working below capacity. There is a crying need for initiating programmes of modernisation, renovation and rehabilitation. I would like to submit that the Commerce Ministry should restore health to the cotton textile industry so that the general economic and industrial outlook in the country will improve.

The policy announced in the beginning of December last year was good as far as it went, but there is need to review it so that a vigorous programme of development of the spinning sector can be initiated without further loss of time.

I would like to take this opportunity of referring to the number of joint commissions that have been set up with different countries in the world. I suggest that the business community should be associated with the discussions as also in negotiating trade agreements. That will be really very beneficial.

I am happy to find that a separate chapter has been devoted in the Report of the Commerce Ministry (pp. 70—75) to Indian industrial joint ventures abroad. It is true that prospective entrepreneurs wishing to set up joint ventures receive due assistance from Government. I would, however, suggest that India's potentialities and capabilities in this regard should be realised more fully. Here, I would also suggest our collaboration with other countries in putting up industries in third countries. We can always collaborate with the U.S.S.R. or Japan to put up industries in third countries. Such collaboration will be beneficial to all concerned.

India has well-developed capacities in the field of construction, architecture, town planning, dam engineering, mining, oil exploration, power engineering, management and economic consultancy, setting up of turnkey projects etc. Sub-contracting, particularly in West—and South East-Asia offers large scope and there is no stigma in becoming a junior partner, provided it can give satisfactory results to the nation. I would suggest that the Commerce Ministry should take greater interest in enabling Indian entrepreneurs to realise the potential in this behalf. There is also need for utilising India's manpower resources in a manner that we do not offer the services of Indian personnel on cheap terms and allow ourselves to be exploited.

Simplification and rationalisation of export policies and procedures are very essential. Several export items have to be considered for decontrol purposes and top priority must be accorded to this.

In view of the shortness of time, I would not like to go into the details of the region-wise possibilities of promoting exports to the USA, Western Europe, Russia, East European countries, West Asia, South East Asia etc. In every region, there is tremendous scope for improvement of our exports. I would particularly like to suggest, however, that following the successful elections held recently in Vietnam, we should now look forward to participation in the programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the war-torn economy of Vietnam. A compact exploratory mission composed of officials and non-officials should be sent to make an on-the-spot study of the possibilities and how best to go about realising them. This is really very important because if we miss Vietnam now, we will miss it for ever. So the necessary initiative must be taken by all concerned.

The country has welcomed the initiative taken in re-establishing relations with China at the ambassador's level. I suggest that apart from establishing contacts in the field of

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sports and culture, the time has now come to take some initiative in a cautious and calculated manner for restoration of commercial relations between India and China on a mutually beneficial basis. While this is a sensitive area, I do expect that the Commerce Minister would give some indication of thinking of the Goverament in this regard.

Before concluding, I should like to express my sense of satisfaction at the establishment of the Tobacco board for which I have been pleading inside and outside the House. I should like to end my observations by expressing my praise once again of the remarkable work done by the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): It is the policy of the Government to give stainless steel for utensils and many chemical items to small scale manufacturers as per their installed capacities. It is a good policy. But I am sorry to say that several cases of 1974-75 and 1975-76 are still pending. The cases recommended by the director of industries of the states are sent to the development commissioner of small scale industries and then to other committees and further to MMTC before they are finally decided This is a time consuming procedure Therefore, all such cases of small scale units which are pending for more than two years should be immediately disposed of.

Coming to the canalisation of drugs and intermediates *vis-a-vis* the functioning of the State Trading Corpporation, I may remind the hon. Members that the objectives of canalisation were: (i) to reduce malpractices employed by certain manufacturers like over-invoicing and under-invoicing; (ii) to pool the requirements of small and large manufacturers and import the material in bulk so as to reduce prices and (iii) to regulate imports where the estimated production was not up to the country's full requirements. But experience has shown that canalisation has done more harm than good to the drug industry as a whole and in turn to the consumers. Drugs were canalised because imports were made by foreign companies from their principals at exorbitant prices and in excess of their licensed capacities. Prenyl amine lactate, Indomethacin, Methyl Dopa, Oxy pheny butazone, predrizolone, metronidazole, etc. used to be imported by foreign firms by employing various types of malpractices.

14 hrs.

One can see that S.T.C. makes profits by raising the prices of the bulk drugs and throws Indian firms out in competition. Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest that this should be de-canalised. Sir, instead of de-canalising these drugs, Government introduced canalisation, with the result that the multi-national corporations like Merck, Sharp and Dohme, Hoechst, Boeringher Knoll, Wyeth etc. are being protected under the canalisation. These drugs should be de-canalised and imports should be permitted to actual users with the condition that no imports should be allowed exceeding the stipulated prices. This will facilitate the availability of drugs and will reduce the price. It will also stop corruption and it will saye foreign exchange and the consumers will be benefited by this de-canalisation. Over and above that, Government hospitals will be able to purchase more drugs out of the funds allocated to them What the consumers have secured through canalisation is the international price plus 23 per cent of the value of the import charged by the State Trading Corporation. Over and above that, the S.T.C. have been charging interest at the rate of 21% for devliveries taken after 30 days. I would like to know whether the Government has studied this matter regarding the excessive amount charged by the S.T.C. It is necessary to make a thorough scrutiny of overhead charges charged by the S.T.C. I will there-

lote suggest that a Committee of Members of Parliament, belonging to both the Houses—Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—should be appointed to investigate into this matter and to report the findings to the Parliament. When the Indian firms approached the S.T.C. for release of raw materials, the officers of the S.T.C. asked them for industrial licence, whereas in the case of foreign firm like Abbot, Hoechst, S. K. F. etc. raw materials—much more than their licenced capacity and even the advance quotas—have been released in their favour.

Regarding chloramphenicol and L-Aminodiol, the Government policy should have been to encourage the small-scale sector rather than to import these two drugs. The small-scale units should be allowed to process L-Aminodiol into chloramphenicol. And the units in the organised sector should be excluded from getting allocation of L-Aminodiol. The S.T.C. is not in a position to make regular supplies of Ampicillin to manufacturers. It is said that the S T.C. has not been able to make supplies of Ampicillin for 1975-76 to Indian manufacturers. But they supply advance quotas to some foreign firms. John Wyeth smuggled prednisolone to the extent of Rs. 175 lakhs. But when this was brought to the notice of the Government, no action has been taken till now. I fail to understand why action has not been taken against this firm. I also fail to understand why the Government extends this patronage to the Coca Cola Export Corporation. This corporation has deliberately reduced exports from Rs 156 lakhs in 1971 to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1975. In spite of this, their application for import of raw material, *viz.*, Coca Cola concentrate, for 1975-76 is under the consideration of the Government. Over and above this, they have no proposal to dilute the equity according to the FERA. They have come forward with a proposal to float a company with 40 per cent foreign equity holding over and above the present Coca Cola Export Corporation which has got 100 per cent foreign equity holding. I suggest that the Government should take some steps to stop the illegal activities of these multinational corporations.

I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government:

1. Compulsory letter of authority should be allowed for drugs which are not allocated within 30 days' time after the issue of release orders.

2. No raw material should be allocated for more than the industrial licence capacity even though the administrative Ministry—*i.e*, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers—recommends the same.

3. Credit given for six months by the foreign suppliers should be passed on to the Indian manufacturers.

4 All excess prices charged on drugs and intermediate imports by S.T.C. for the last four years should be refunded to the parties, after calculating the exact amount of clearing charges, etc. As already mentioned by me, a parliamentary committee should be appointed to go into the over-charging by the S.T.C.

5 It is necessary to make an inquiry into import of chloramphenicol and its intermediate by S.T.C. officials at fabulous prices.

6. High Sea supply facility and Letter of Authority should normally be given to Indian firms without delay.

7. The drug firms like Pfizers and Sandoz, who have not executed export bond should have been penalised long back. Even now the Ministry of Commerce should review such cases and such manufacturers who are responsible for loss of foreign exchange due to non-execution of export bond should be penalised.

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

8. All firms who have used smuggled raw materials particularly the foreign firms, should not only be black-listed but strong penal action should be taken against them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, let me at the outset congratulate the Ministry, its dynamic young Ministers, Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his young colleague Shri Singh and also the Ministry officials who have worked hard during the last few years to achieve near miraculous success in increasing the exports. It doubled from 1971 to 1974-75. Even in the last few months it has risen by nearly 16 per cent.

I would like to congratulate them for one more reason. Traditionally we have been mostly exporting unmanufactured goods. Now I find that the share of manufactured and processed goods increased sharply from 7.2 per cent of the total exports in 1960-61 to 36 per cent in 1974-75 although in the case of traditional exports like jute, textiles, tea and coffee there has been a fall. It is happy sign that we have switched over to manufactured goods. Therefore, I am confident that we will not only reach the target but over-reach it

All the same, let us not forget that the trade deficit continues to grow. It is about Rs. 1,400 crores today. Probably it has gone up. True, this is mainly due to the calamity brought about by the famous 3 Fs, namely, food, fertilizer and fuel. Now that we have achieved a break-through in food, which I hope will be maintained with energy being made available, with coal production growing, with water resources and power being available, I am sure the need for import of food will come down in the years to come. Now, we are importing foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores. Even the need for import of fertilizer will get reduced. We have coal-based fertilizers. Also, we can manufacture fertilizer from the crude that we are getting from Bombay High. With these imports getting reduced, I am sure the balance of trade will become more favourable.

But I would like to say that there is tremendous scope in the world market for export, as can be seen from the example of one country. Nearly 15 to 16 per cent of our export is to USA. But the surprising factor is that India's share in the US market has come down from 2.65 per cent in 1951 to 0.56 per cent in 1974. That means while the US market has grown for the other countries of the world, our share in that market has become less than one per cent. This shows that there is tremendous scope for improvement.

Take a country like Japan which does not have practically any raw material. It gets iron ore and other things from outside. It manufactures and exports goods and has now become one of the richest countries in the world. It produces about 100 million tonnes of steel. We are a country with rich raw materials and mineral resources in practically every field. But, what do we find? The moment we produce 10 million tonnes of coal more or 11 more millions tonnes of steel or some kilo litres more of milk, we say we are surplus, and yet we want to capture the world market. Why is this factor not being seriously considered that our economy is now oriented for only internal consumption?

After all, what is commerce? Commerce is trading in and exchanging goods that you produce, whether externally or internally. You are producing goods in this country essentially for a market which is limited. Let us understand this basic phenomenon. Your market—in this market—is hardly two crores of people, what is known as the economic market which is the centre, which has the purchasing power. The other day Mr. Raul Prebisch was pointing out that here is a centre of a few high-consumption oriented classes with a periphery of the rest of 58 crores of peo-

pie which every day is expanding with the growth of our population. This periphery is not your market, your market is the centre. We are emulating this pattern from the Western world, against which he warned us the other day. This centre is growing vertically. Your entire production of consumer goods is to satisfy this centre. You are under pressure. Artificial demands are created by mass media and every other method for non-priority consumer goods. Our population of 60 crores, which is more than the population of Europe, is not our real market because they do not have the economic demand. And we are constantly under pressure, whether we are talking of exports or the internal markets, to produce only those goods which will be in demand either for the centre here or for the centre in the affluent world. If this is going to continue, then, whatever be the compulsions of the economy or the constraints that you may talk about, you are going to perpetuate a system of exploitation, of growing centre and an impoverished periphery. I would, therefore, like to know what your policy is.

You have a little more milk, but have our children suffering from malnutrition, who are in millions in this country, enough of milk now? And you start talking of exporting milk by converting it into milk powder! Is this not a strange irony, is this not a mockery? Therefore, you must develop the capacity of this country to absorb your production, whether it is steel or anything else, within the country.

How can you do it unless you enable a growth oriented economy to develop in the vast rural areas, give them the power, give those 30 crore hands the power to manufacture the goods from the raw-material?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the job of the Commerce Ministry?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, I shall tell you how. I beg your pardon. Probably you also do not know about it. I will give you one simple example. The handloom industry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A certain sector.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is why I am giving you an example. Unless they allow encouragement to agro-industry and its goods, what are they going to commerce in? This is in their hands. I am giving a concrete example. The Prime Minister initiating a policy the 20-point programme said, "The handloom industry is next only to agriculture in the number of people employed. Supply of input will be ensured to weavers at a reasonable price. A separate Development Commissioner for handloom is being appointed." Here is an industry which gives employment to more than 20 lakh people and their families and they will all be employed there and work there But what is our policy? Although it has the greatest export potential what have we done to boost the export? You know today that garments are in the largest demand, even the cloth that is in demand, it is not fine and super fine, but it is the coarse and the medium variety; and that too is produced mainly in the handloom sector. Sometimes, they are not able to match even the demand outside, because it changes suddenly When in a market in Europe, they say that they want so many million pieces of this type of handloom but we are not ready with it. We do not have the garments for that. Why can we not have a policy in this country where more handlooms will be producing cloth and the decentralised garments could also be produced on a particular pattern on a large scale? That will give more employment Your whole policy in this must not be relating to commerce by itself.

If you are going only to think in terms of more export, that is, we want more export, we want to export everything that we can manufac-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

ture, if that is going only to be an objective, it is a different thing. Then you are going to export all the raw-material and everything that you manufacture. Tomorrow, you will not find market outside also, because there are other countries who can compete with you. But the objective of the Commerce Ministry must be to regulate commerce within the country in such a way that goods are produced in a decentralised manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There should be a re-allocation of work then.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say that the Commerce Ministry should regulate the commerce in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is their job then? Would you kindly tell me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think their main job is to export.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Textile is under them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A few sectors.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are they expected today, would you kindly tell me? I will sit down

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Ministry of Industry are there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am only restricting my remarks to those industries which come under the Ministry of Commerce. Therefore, I am requesting the industries which are under the Ministry of....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There, I agree.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am requesting the industries which are under the Industries Ministry and they will take care of themselves. There also, they can coordinate, because whatever they manufacture, they have to export. Regarding those industries which are directly under the control of the Commerce Ministry, what will you say about them? Should they not regulate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, surely.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, textile is one field and that is a major field. I have been saying this again and again in this House that right from the cotton price to the cloth price, they must have a comprehensive policy. I am told now that they have set up some cell to go into this. That is a very happy augury. But if this has not been done, let it be hone. This is the biggest industry in the country next to agriculture.

Today, there is a report regarding our policy and talking tall to encourage handloom. What has happened? The price of yarn has shot up. That is going in the blackmarket again Yarn merchants do not give yarn at reasonable prices; they do not even print those prices. The handloom weavers who are poor are at their mercy What is your policy about that? That is why I said that there you will say, "What can we do?" Yarn production people say that their cost has gone up. I do not know how. Therefore, I have been asking whether there is a parity between cotton price, cloth price and the yarn price? What is your policy? So, this policy of parity of prices, whether it is jute or cotton, or these raw-materials, has to be evolved. If you evolve it and have a comprehensive policy, I am sure the Commerce Ministry would be not only able to achieve the target of production within the country, encouraging them in various fields, but even capture the market abroad. I would like again to emphasise particularly about the manufactured goods. Let more hands produce more goods so that we can export to the world.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

have very carefully listened to the views of many of my friends.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Ministry are to look after the country's external trade as well as internal trade which include, laying down policies for exports and imports; establishing commercial relations and concluding trade agreements with foreign countries; carrying out promotional activities of export oriented industries; regulating imports to safeguard our own industries and also to promote import substitution and promoting industrial joint ventures abroad. The Ministry is also to look after the health of plantation industries, like rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom, etc. which have high export potential and commercial crop-based industries, like, jute, cotton textiles, including management of NTC mills and woollen and art silk industries. They have also very huge corporations, like, S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. to administer. It is a very big task entrusted to the Ministry. They have to look after the internal trade, the import and export trade and all the important industries of the country

It is a matter of great satisfaction that during the course of the year, our exports have increased. The hon. Minister and the officers in the Ministry have concentrated more on the export side as parents generally give more affection to their first child. Similarly, the first duty of the Government is to meet our export obligations. As far as this is concerned, they have been very successful in that. This year, the target of export was Rs. 3,500 crores. It is reported that the exports will be to the tune of Rs. 3,800 crores, may be something more than that. The same thing happened last year. Last year also, the target was exceeded. I hope, next year also, the target will be exceeded. It is not only due to the efforts of the hon. Minister and his Ministry in this direction but they have also created a momentum among the manufacturers and the people to export more. Everybody is trying his best to export.

This craze is reflected in the big advertisements that we see in newspapers these days. It is really amusing. Some manufacturers advertise that it is the 500th passenger bus or the 1000th air-conditioner which has been exported. Some manufacturers say that chilly powder produced by them is being exported throughout the world and that the last packet exported hit the one million mark. Even *Agarbatti* producers advertise that their *Agarbattis* are in demand throughout the world. This momentum which the Ministry has created is the result of this increase in export targets. I hope, this momentum will continue because the manufacturers feel very happy when they export their products. They feel that the quality of their products is so good that they are able to export and sell abroad. That is one of the reasons. Everybody is making efforts. When thousands and thousands of people are making efforts, naturally they are bound to succeed, and this momentum should be kept up and also increased, so that our export earnings increase. I do not understand when some people say that, by export, something is taken away from home consumption. It is not so. Whatever surplus is there is exported and in return we get money. We are not exporting for nothing. By these earnings, we can create more employment opportunities, we can establish more industries, we can increase our developmental activities. My friend has said about Japan and Amercia. They have become strong and prosperous because of abundant production and the consequent export earnings. Because of export earnings, they have become very rich. Therefore, it is in our own interest that we encourage exports of all kinds, whether finished goods or other things, so that our country can earn valuable foreign exchange and

can bring prosperity and more employment to the country side. These are my personal views.

Our Emergency has played an important role. On account of that, efficiency in many industries has increased. Take, for example, steel. We used to import steel, but now we are exporting. Last year our export was Rs. 20 crores; this year it is going to be about Rs. 200 crores; and next year it is estimated that it may be Rs. 350 crores. How? It is on account of increase in efficiency that production has increased in all steel plants and we have surplus after metting the local demand. Our sugar production used to be 39 lakh tonnes; now it is 49 lakh tonnes; our agriculturists have produced more sugar and the surplus has been exported; this year, I think, we got about Rs. 425 crores; next year, it will be much more than Rs. 425 crores. Similarly, there are many other items also where production has increased. Cotton textiles fetched us about Rs. 350 crores.

Here, I want to point out one thing. The Ministry has been able to achieve this at a time when there was recession throughout the world, when there was consumer resistance, not in our country, but throughout the world. During such a period, to increase our exports, to sell our goods to other countries, is not an easy job. That was possible because of the hard work that has been done by this Ministry, together with the public support. Therefore, I offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister and his colleagues and also to the officers in the Ministry.

It is a fact that, even after increasing the export earnings, there is a deficit trade balance. That is because our imports are more. But this Ministry has no say there; the Ministry has only to carry out what the other Ministries want. The other Ministries need imports. For example, in the case of petroleum, we have had to import for Rs. 1380 crores. This Ministry has no say there. We have had to import fertilisers, foodgrains and other things. On account of these imports, which have come to more than Rs. 8,200 crores, the deficit will be Rs. 1600 crores. As Mr. Sathe said, we hope that, in the next year, the import of fertilisers, foodgrains and other items will be reduced considerably, and with increased exports, our trade balance will not be in deficit, not even equal but will be in surplus. We hope that, next year, the foreign exchange position will be much more comfortable; although it is comfortable now, the trade balance deficit, in the next year, we hope, will be reduced considerably and our exports will be able to contribute something to add to our foreign exchange reserves.

I am glad to say that with regard to the export of engineering goods, we are now able to compete with all the developed countries. This year our exports are of the order of Rs. 400 crores; it may be a thousand crore within the next two years. These things are very credit-worthy.

The Ministry have also formed a policy for rendering necessary assistance in the matter of export. Earlier, the scheme was very defective. Now they have made it very clear and understandable If an exporter exports goods worth Rs 100, he is entitled to get cash assistance or cash incentive of Rs 15 in cash His money is not blocked up. This would be very helpful to small entrepreneurs; earlier only the big business houses were able to export, and the small entrepreneurs were handicapped, but with the introduction of cash incentive scheme by the Ministry, the small entrepreneurs have been helped very much. This scheme should be further strengthened and introduced in respect of other items also so that our exports increase. I fully endorse the policy brought out by the Ministry. But as I said, it should be put in action more vigourously.

Now, I would like to go to some other items like jute goods. The export in respect of jute goods is lower this year as compared to last year. Why? I want to say that the Minister and the Ministry have to do a lot of work. They have to take proper and quick decisions. The fall in the export of jute goods was due to the fact that the export duty levied on jute goods was making these uncompetitive in comparison to Bangladesh and other countries. There was a demand that this duty should be reduced, but it took the Ministry six months to take a decision. Now they have taken a decision and abolished these duties. Consequently, our exports have increased. These goods can be exported through State Trading Corporation, if there is any misuse. But as I said, in such matter, the decision should be quicker so that the exports do not suffer on account of the delay in taking the decision.

Regarding cotton textiles, I have been pleading with the Minister and the Officers that the policy pertaining to controlled cloth required a change. The cloth produced under this scheme is not useful for the public, and on the other hand, it is adding to the cost of the other cloth whether it is for export or for home consumption. However, they were not convinced with my arguments, but I am happy that they have realised now and have exempted at least the weaker mills including NTC mills from the obligation of producing controlled cloth. The Minister has recently announced that the controlled cloth can be manufactured by powerlooms to the extent of 400 million metres per year. That means, the powerlooms may produce varieties of controlled cloth as per specifications laid down by the Ministry. But that scheme has remained on paper. A decision to this effect was taken in February, but this has not been implemented so far. I do not know, why? Before taking a decision, you have to work out all the minor details. The powerloom people are very anxious to get this business. Still people say that some details are being worked out and, therefore, it is held up. I would request the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, to make a clarification as to when this policy is going to come into force. That is one thing.

The second thing is that they have made a very good decision that 225 million metres of sarees and dhoties will be produced by the handloom industry—colour sarees and other sarees. This decision also will help the handloom industry. A decision was taken but action has not been taken. Weavers are anxiously waiting to know when they are going to get the business and when the public will get the sarees and dhoties produced by them and when the orders will come to them, but nothing is happening. Therefore, I say that the Ministry has a lot of work and, therefore, there is a delay in implementing the decisions. After a decision is taken, it takes a lot of time in implementing it. Therefore, I will request that the Ministry should implement the decisions as quickly as possible. It should take quick decisions and try to implement them quicker so that whatever advantage they want to give to the poorer sections, they may get it.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the STC and MMTC. Whatever Mr. Chavda said, we could not follow. What are the items which they are ready to give to small units? Our exports have increased and here the STC is doing very well. But the MMTC's performance is not quite satisfactory. I wish to draw your at-

tention to this aspect. What is it that they are exporting? Iron ore. Only iron ore. This year they could increase the exports only by Rs. 8 crores. This is very poor when compared to the exports of other items which have registered an increase of 20—50 per cent.

Now they have got a monopoly of importing non-ferrous metals, fertilisers and other things. What is happening? I want to say that non-ferrous metals purchased in 1973-74 were worth of Rs. 124 crores and on 31-3-74 they had a carry-forward stock of Rs. 55.7 crores. Still they purchased Rs. 157 crores worth of non-ferrous metals in 1974-75 and held a stock of Rs. 120 crores on 31-3-75 whereas the requirement was only Rs. 49 crores. They purchased so much and then the prices have gone down and on the carry-forward stocks they have to pay a heavy interest and money is also locked up. We have drawn the attention of the Government to this matter but we are not getting a satisfactory reply. I do not know what is happening. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this and see that such things do not happen.

One thing I want to say. While checking the annual report I find there is a shortage of 106 metric tonnes of copper. On 1-4-74 the opening stock of copper was 16,489 metric tonnes. Then 35,522 M/ts were purchased during 1974-75. Sales were 22,035 metric tonnes. So, the closing stock should have been 30,076 tonnes but the report shows only 29,970 metric tonnes. Where has 106 tonnes gone? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to how all this is happening.

In the case of fertilizers it has been admitted in the Report that the prices have collapsed after they made purchases. They could not judge the trend of the market and made a purchase. They say that they were helpless. These are the things which require the personal attention of the Minister. He should check up and stop the wastage of foreign exchange and money.

With these words, I again congratulate the Minister for the excellent performance on the export side and controlling the imports.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I propose to draw the attention of the Minister to the plight of the lac growers. I raised this question last year and demanded fixing of minimum price for the growers. The Government have since fixed the minimum price at Rs. 3 a kilo. This rate seems to be very low. They also promised that lac will be purchased by the State Trading Corporation so that lac growers are not exploited, but despite their promise the situation has not changed. Even now in the rural areas the factory owners and middlemen are purchasing lac from the growers at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilo but that kilo is composed of 1,600 to 1,800 grams, whereas the standard weight of one kilo is 1,000 grams. Factory owners are financing the middlemen who purchase lac from growers at rate less than Rs. 3 a kilo, and the exploitation goes on. Government should look into it. These weights and measures are not implemented in the rural markets. I had demanded that the State Trading Corporation or the Government should come to the rescue of these lac growers. Since most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are engaged in this, I would rather demand that this trade should be nationalised. It should not be left to the hands of the private owners.

This is an export item and there was a time when we used to be a major exporter of lac. Now Thailand has been competing with us. I would request the Ministry to take due care of it from the stage of growing to the stage of export. I would also demand that this minimum price of Rs. 3 should be revised. It should be fixed at Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The growers are being exploited. They need incentive and Government should help them. There should be an infra-structure through which the growers should be helped.

This is an export item as I said. In Ranchi we have the Lac Research Institute which has formed out that this is used as rocket fuel, You can understand its importance. In this industry over a million Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste people are engaged.

In order to help them out the minimum price for growers should be fixed between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per kilo and the kilo should be a standard kilo. Similarly Government should also fix minimum price for growers of cocoons. We are exporting silk and other items. There was recently a world conference on silk in Ranchi and I don't know what happened thereafter. There were many proposals which were made. The people at the lower rung of the ladder, namely, the growers are suffering. Government must look into this matter. It is no use saying so many things, so many good words for the underdogs, for the downtrodden, under the 20-point programme, unless you implement these things sincerely This is very important. Unless you have the infrastructure, you will not be able to achieve results. It is no use saying that you have done this, you are going to do this, and so on. The tribals have been producing certain items like textiles, cloth, handicrafts and so on and these activities have to be encouraged and they should be helped. I know that there are certain items which go to foreign markets. Of course, this is not through the efforts of the Government, but certain private agencies have been trying to find good markets abroad. The Government should identify these commodities which could be sold in foreign counries. They should make it a point specially to help the people living in the forest areas. There are many forest products which are good raw materials for small-scale and big-scale industries, Government should identify those things and wherever possible we should sell them abroad so that we can earn valuable foreign exchange. It is disappointing to find that the subject of lac has not been mentioned in the annual report at all. The STC was asked to go into the market in the field of lac and cocoon but they have not been able to do anything. I would request the Minister that he should look into these matters and see that these things are implemented sincerely and honestly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I congratulate the hon. Minister, the Deputy Minister and the big army officers on the magnificent work done to boost the export performance of the country. They have to fulfil the export obligation at a difficult time created by the international situation. It is a difficult job which they have to do and in this they carry the goodwill of all of us To take the total import figure of the order of Rs. 4,000 crores 74 per cent of the same is only to roll the wheels. Fertiliser, petroleum and food consume 60 per cent. The figure for fertiliser and food is more than Rs. 1157 crores. Of course the situation was beyond their control and they are doing their best to fulfil the job to pay the Bill of others I am glad that Government has done a herculean task to fulfil this task.

Sir, it is natural that the import is beyond their control. But, then, we have to export more and more so as to bridge the gap in the deficit which, according to Government's report runs to Rs. 1000 and odd crores For that, we have to go to the new areas of export; we have to find out which of the areas where we can go for exporting more and more of our goods.

In this connection, I cannot but repeat what my other colleagues might have already said. Sir, our import from the U.S. comes to about Rs. 856 crores whereas our export to that country comes to only Rs. 256 crores. That means there is a big deficit. This may be due to the fact that we go in for import of fertilisers and food items from that country. Sir, our export to U.S. comes to only 0.56 per cent of the total import of that country. I do not know where

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

the mistake lies. I hope our Minister will take this point into account to see whether we will be able to bridge this gap in our import-export deficit.

UNCTAD Conference is going to be held soon. And I think the Minister will lead a delegation there. This conference must be utilised for more and more cooperation and exchange of technology for the mutual benefit of the non-aligned countries—Seventy-seven Group. And this Conference must come out with positive results for the benefit of us and also other developing countries.

The tendency of the developing countries nowadays is to go to the big nations for getting more and more import facility. I hope the UNCTAD will come out with concrete proposals which can be of mutual benefit to us and the other countries. The situation of exploitation of developed countries is now changed. In this Conference, we should also discuss how far we can cooperate with each other and which are the areas where we can utilise our energy and technology and see that our problems can be settled. When the Minister leads a delegation there, he must think in terms of achieving some positive results in that Conference.

Our exports to Latin American countries are below Rs. 100 crores. We are importing from Africa our cashew nuts. There our export performance is very poor. Our export bill comes to about Rs. 100 crores. In the gulf countries, it has gone up, of course, to Rs. 800 crores. We should find out the way of getting more and more of petro-dollars from that country.

Our policy should be to find out more and more of new areas in the Gulf countries where we can export more and more of our goods. If we do that we may get more and more of petro-dollars from this country.

Our major items of exports to U.S. are marine products, cashew and spices—these are traditional items. But we have to find out market for processed goods. The difficulty is want of coordination between the Industry Ministry and other Ministries. We should see that quality goods are exported to these countries.

Coming to the facility of export, I find that the bank is giving finance to the exporters but the interest is higher. Many complaints have been received that the banks are charging a higher interest and the help is not adequate. The exporter of course needs bank facility—bank assistance—especially in the case of industries like the marine, cashew nut and coir. I want that the Commerce Minister should see to it that there is proper coordination between the various ministries—Finance, Commerce and Industry—to sort out the problems from time to time. Otherwise, the people will be running from one ministry to another to find out a solution. My suggestion is that bank facility must be made available very easily. Of course you are giving cash subsidy—it is good. Mere spoonfeeding will not be enough. There is discrimination in the matter of granting and using the replenishment licence between an exporter and the export house. There should be no discrimination at all in the matter. The licences are also misused by the export house. This matter has to be considered by Government. And the discrimination between an exporter and the export house in the matter of use of replenishment licence should be done away with.

15 hrs.

Now, I come to the problems of my own State, Kerala. One of the major items there is rubber. I have no complaint against the Minister or the Ministry. I would like to make a point that the foreign automobile tyre companies made a profit of Rs. 17 crores during the last year. These units have fixed the price of an automobile tyre—including cars, bus and truck tyre—on the basis of price of rubber at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per quintal whereas they are paying only

Rs. 600 or Rs. 620 per quintal thus making a huge profit. Sir, even if they pay only Rs. 50 per quintal more it will come to Rs. 4 crores. I know the hon. Commerce Minister convened conference after conference to persuade these firms to increase the rubber price but nothing came out. Sir, I am receiving telegrams from Kerala which concern the 1.14 lakh small growers and 1.18 lakh workers. These people are suffering because the price could not be increased. The hon. Commerce Minister was good enough to discuss this matter with the Finance Minister but with no result.

Sir, STC is playing a havoc. It is assuming the posture of a monster. I warn the Minister to fix their limit and not allow them to expand beyond a limit. The whole purpose of the Government is defeated by the STC in the export of rubber. The DGTD said there is surplus of rubber—about 11000 tonnes. So, why don't you export rubber. The foreign automobile tyre companies are making huge profits. The Dunlop Company is making huge profits. Why can't you pay more to the producers who are producing the raw-material for them. These big four foreign groups are intimidating the Government to punish the producer. This is very unfortunate. If I produce more I will be punished. Is it not a crime to be committed against the poor producer? This is a serious matter and I would appeal to the Minister to look into the profits of these foreign companies. Government is giving subsidy to the tyre companies for export; and also a difference in price between Kottaya and Kalalampur without counting the transportation costs. All this money is being given to the tyre industry to protect only 30,000 workers whereas you are forgetting the 3 lakh people in Kerala producing rubber. With all the force at my command I would say that you please see to it that the profits of these companies are reduced and reasonable price is given to the rubber growers, and export surplus rubber.

Then I come to cashew. It is a big problem. The Cashew Corporation of India has failed to get enough nuts for processing. The cashew plantation is on the barren land. It is not a profitable business but in Kerala, Karnataka and some parts of Andhra Pradesh there is big plantation of cashew. We are only fetching a price of Rs. 3 to 4 per kilo. Unfortunately, Kerala Government made a law saying that you cannot charge more than Rs. 2.50 per kilo. This is a funny law, of course made by my own Government. The poor people have now started feeling as to what is the use of plantation and they have started cutting down the plantations. It is very dangerous. We are spending Rs 38 crores for the import of raw cashew nuts from African countries. This money can be saved if we can improve the cashew plantations in the country. The Agriculture Ministry has completely failed to improve the cashew plantation in the country. I appeal to the Minister to look into the matter of cashew plantation and also look at the new Ordinance of the Kerala Government.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD *in the Chair*]

We have to see that the plantations are not destroyed.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing to the Minister. The Kerala Government had moved a Bill in the State Assembly and got it passed. It was the Workers' Welfare Fund Bill. According to the Bill, the employer has to contribute Rs. 2 per worker annually as a contribution to workers' benefit. But what happened? The Commerce Ministry made an objection to the Bill, saying that it will affect the plantations. What a fantastic sort of people are sitting in your Ministry? Who are they? What do they know about this country? This was a labour welfare Bill, with a Rs. 2 contribution annual-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

ly per worker. It is passed in the State Assembly. But an Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary sitting in the Ministry says that it will affect the plantations. What do they know about all these things. Please see that such elements are retired compulsorily and not allowed to sit in the Ministry.

I will give another example. They had passed a land Bill in Kerala. We agreed to the suggestions of Commerce Ministry that plantations are exempted because fragmentation will destroy the plantations. But then the planters started fragmenting and selling the plantations. Then the Kerala Government promulgated an Ordinance saying that fragmentation will not be allowed. But then the Commerce Ministry said: 'No, let fragmentation be allowed'. This is the kind of people sitting in the Ministry and these things happen because they get more payment than you pay. Please have a look and see that each elements do not ride over the Ministry

I have not much time. But I would like to say something about the export obligation of different companies I would like the Ministry to tell me about the export obligation of foreign firms. I have got the figures here from the Secretariat. One example is Philips. I do not want to go into their activities as a multinational corporation. But their export obligation was fixed at 20 per cent. You will be surprised to know that their capacity is 60,000 radios, but they are making 6 lakh radios. Of course, a Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary puts up a note saying 'Give a carry-over licence'. All right. Go hell with it. But what about their export obligation? I want to know. Have you looked into the export obligation? Here the answer given says: 'The Chief Controller of Exports is verifying the export obligation'. Now FERA has been relaxed. Many more foreign investments are coming with an export obligation. Have you made a study of this export obligation? Have you ever compelled them to fulfil their export obligation? I know it is not fully in your hands. The Industries Ministry and the Finance Ministry are also involved and it may mingle here and there. But I would like you to look into this matter.

Lastly about marine products. These have fetched Rs. 124 crores without any imports. But my sorrow is over what happened to the trawler import deal. I do not know who has done it. The Agriculture Ministry claim they have done it. But unfortunately, the whole deal in regard to the trawler import was not good. I have not the time to deal with that point now. But I want that the Commerce Ministry should have more say in it.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority has done very well. My only appeal to the hon Minister is that he should give them a little more freedom. Unfortunately it is not so. There is a complaint of mercury content in marine products So they started research on it with BARC in Bombay But this year I understand no provision has been made for it. The whole project is being scuttled. For every small thing, they have to come all the way from Cochin to Delhi. Many things get stuck up in the Ministry. Of course, it is not your mistake. But my only appeal is: let us give a little more freedom to the Marine Products Export Development Authority. Make regulations, make their functioning more effective. They are doing a good job. Please encourage them so that they can do a better job

I have all congratulations to the Ministry. It should work with more dynamism and fill up the gaps. Whatever they have done is good. But they should do better. That will give inspiration to all. I support all the Demands.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, I should like to congratulate the Commerce Ministry

on the spectacular work they have done in 1975-76; in the sphere of exports they have done a wonderful job. I do not agree with my hon. friend Mr. Sathe who said that the Commerce Ministry should export only goods which are surplus here. Unless they do this job efficiently, I do not know how they could balance imports. After all an underdeveloped country like India has to import many items from foreign countries and to balance that and also to earn foreign exchange we have to export. It is a wonderful job that they have done this year and that is why I heartily congratulate the Ministry.

I shall now turn to a question with which Maharashtra state is specially concerned, namely, cotton Unfortunately matters relating to cotton are dealt with by two ministries; the production aspect is dealt with by the agriculture ministry and other aspects such as marketing, etc. are dealt with by this ministry When this ministry finds itself engaged in big things like exports and imports and industries, small items like raw cotton grown by the poor cultivator are neglected. For the last many years cotton growers were encouraged by the agriculture ministry to grow more cotton. Till 1972 this ministry was importing cotton to the tune of 7 to 10 lakh bales from Sudan, Egypt and the United States—long staple cotton. Naturally we were spending so much foreign exchange on those imports, prices being about Rs 3000 for two bales. An appeal was made by the Agricultural Ministry to the Indian farmers and they were told; look here, we are spending so much on longstaple cotton imports and so you have to grow this cotton in this country so that the imports could be stopped. I can show from statistics brought out by this ministry how this appeal was heeded to by our farmers. In 1972 a new variety of long staple, Hybrid 4, was grown in this country, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat and the staple length of that cotton was not less than that of the American or Egyptian variety. During the last four years so much cotton was grown that it almost made up the deficiency. Now what did the cultivator get in return? This year only two lakh bales are reported whereas 7 to 10 lakhs were being imported previously, in this year 1975-76 only 2 lakhs were imported. But what about the cultivators? They do not get a proper price. The hon. Minister will say that a good price is paid. This is the time when the traders do get money, not the farmers. At the time of selling of the cotton in the market, when it is sold by the cultivator, there is no price for the cotton. If you want the cultivator to grow more cotton, you should see that he gets a reasonable, price; the price need not be Rs 3000 which we were paying for the import of Egyptian or American cotton, it should at least be reasonable, and economic for the farmer. Otherwise cotton production will again go down and you will have to import it once again. Price should at least be linked to production. And for that purpose, any amount of lecture won't do, promises won't do long speeches won't do. They require a scheme which should be implemented recently I am glad to tell you here that in the whole of the country Maharashtra State has introduced a scheme for this purpose For the last three years, they are adopting this scheme. According to this scheme, the whole cotton produce is purchased by the State Government. The growers are given the guarantee of minimum price and after selling the cotton in the market, whatever the profit they get, that is distributed to the growers in the form of bonus. That is the scheme which is exactly needed throughout the country.

Now there is the Cotton Corporation of India. When Mr. Bhagat was the Foreign Trade Minister, this question was discussed with growers by the concerned Members of Parliament. This scheme was brought in only to give protection to farmers and also to give minimum price to their produce. That was the aim. But what happen-

[Shri K. G. Deshmukh]

ed after that, after the establishment of Cotton Corporation of India? Nothing has happened. They have got only Rs. 20 0 crores and they go to the market with this amount to purchase cotton from whole of the country. The production of cotton in the whole of the country is worth about Rs 500 0 crores But the Cotton Corporation of India has spent only Rs. 20.0 crores for the purchase of cotton when the total production of cotton is worth about Rs 200.0 crores So, the Coton Corporation of India has failed in this miserably. It purchased here and there a small quantity of cotton. So, I would suggest that there should be a scheme like the one introduced by the Maharashtra Government This scheme can be followed by the Cotton Corporation of India if the Act is amended to the effect that the whole quantity of cotton produced in India belongs to the Cotton Corporation of India and they can purchase the whole cotton, as is done by the Maharashtra Government, and they can distribute the profit in the form of bonus to all the growers

Now, I would like to submit that for the operation of this scheme, Maharashtra Goverment requires at least Rs 200 to Rs 300 crores For this purpose, they approached the Central Government for an amount of Rs. 100 0 crores, not as a loan but as credit only. But that amount was not given Only an amount of 20 0 crores was given There is always a deficit in the budgets of the State Governments and under the circumstances, it would be very difficult for the Maharashtra Government to find this huge amount of Rs. 200 0 crores The Central Government has given Rs. 20.0 crores and with that amount the State Government could add Rs. 20.0 crores, thus a total amount of Rs. 40.0 crores This amount is very small compared to the total requirement of Rs 200.0 The result is that for the cotton purchased by the State Government from the growers this year, they have paid only 30 per cent of the value of the quantity purchased. Last year, about 50 per cent of the value of the quantity purchased was paid to them. Here I would submit that this should not be the idea of the Central Government to discredit the State Government by not giving them the required amount as credit. I came to know a few weeks back that the Commerce Minister was pleased to give Rs 40.0 crores to the Maharashtra Government. I am thankful to him for that Now, the total amount received from the Centre would amount to Rs. 60.0 crores I hope the remaining amount of Rs 40.0 crores (Rs. 100.0 crores minus Rs. 60 0 crores) would be sanctioned in due course. If this amount is sanctioned, this scheme will be successful. This is an ideal scheme and if you want to give protection to the farmers, the request made by the Maharashtra Government for a sanction of Rs. 100.0 crores should be considered favourably. This would otherwise mean the sanction of the remaining amount of Rs 40.0 crores

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Sir I would like to support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry and, while doing so, I heartily congratulate both the Minister and the Deputy Minister for doing very good work last year and for announcing the Import Policy recently. It is very helpful to the small scale industry and it will also give impetus to the large-scale industry Exports have been increasing every year, but it seems this year exports have come down Mr Sathe said we should not create surpluses and export I think it should be the reverse; we should export to the maximum possible extent and import as little as possible Only that would add to the wealth of the country In the case of sugar we may consume *khandsari* and export all the sugar and earn more foreign exchange I request the minister to see that exports are increased and imports are reduced Then only the manufacturers will necessarily get the impetus to manufacture things here and add to the wealth of the country.

About textiles, about two months ago, the Minister announced the policy in Bombay and I was happy to note its contents. At least for the first time the minister has accepted that there is a sector like powerloom sector. Otherwise, it was always the composite mill sector and handloom sector only. I perfectly agree that the handloom sector employs lakhs of people in the villages and it should be protected. But is it necessary to do it at the cost of the powerloom sector, which is your own baby? You have financed it and given technical assistance to it and encouraged it. When the handloom sector was in difficulty 12 years ago, the State Governments and the Central Government gave subsidies and encouraged them to instal powerlooms to add to cloth production. Now everbody says, the handloom sector should be protected. I entirely agree but should the powerloom sector be allowed to perish? There are 2 lakhs of powerlooms in the country manufacturing cotton cloth worth Rs. 1000 crores They consume yarn worth Rs. 600 crores and pay more than Rs 100 crores by way of excise duty, which is as good as the excise duty paid by the composite mills. If you impose one ban after another on power looms it is very likely that they will perish In Bombay, the Minister said that some varieties will be reserved for the powerloom sector. I welcome it and plead that it should be enforced as early as possible.

About coloured saris, the Maharashtra Government has been asked to sea that the powerlooms manufacturing coloured saris are sealed so that they are not allowed to produce coloured saris. Of course some sympathy has been shown and they will have some breathing time before they close. I do not understand the economics of coloured saries If you want to produced cheap saris for poor people, you cannot do it on handloom because it has to pay Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per day per saree. So, the coarse varieties like 30 or 40 counts may be left to the powerloom sector so that the consumer may get saris at the minimum cost. You are exporting saris to Bangladesh and other countries. Will it be possible if the saris are woven on handloom? The handlooms can do finer counts with checks and designs which cannot be done on powerlooms. I do not say, don't enforce the ban. Do enforce the ban, but while doing to please see that the powerlooms do not perish. There are 80 nationalised mills. Why not they be asked to supply beams to the powerlooms whom you are asking to diversify into other varieties?

I feel that the government is accepting the Sivaraman Committee report *in toto* They have not visited any powerloom sector They only visited the handloom sector and made suggestions which will ultimately be the cause of putting pressure on powerlooms make them pay additional duty on yarn and make it impossible for them to continue. I think the Sivaraman Comittee's report should not be accepted as it is, unless the government examines it in the interest of the powerlooms also.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

This sector has about two lakhs weavers. It has come to existence and it is giving employment to more than two lakhs families. We are in short supply of cloth, the mils are producing certain varieties and certain other varieties should be reserved for one which does justice to the mills, varieties should be reserved for powerlooms. The policy which is pursued by the Government should be one which does justice to the mils, the powerloom and the handloom sector.

Coming to unauthorised powerlooms, I was told some time back in reply to a question that the unauthorised powerloom will be allowed to work provided they pay Rs. 400 per loom per year as penalty. If they pay Rs. 50 as bribe to the officials of the excise department they will be allowed to go on unhampered. Merely

[Shri Dhamankar]

because it is unauthorised, if you want to collect Rs. 400 per loom every year, it is not practicable. Instead of paying Rs. 400 to the Government, they will pay Rs. 50 to the official of the excise department as bribe and pocket the rest. In my constituency of Bhiwandi there are more than 30,000 unauthorised powerlooms. I would request the Commerce Ministry to find out from the Finance Ministry whether they are getting penalty to that extent. I do not think they are getting it to that extent It actually goes to the pockets of the corrupt officials. It is a loss of the Government revenue. The weavers have been forced to adopt these tactics because of the high penalty. I feel that this question requires re-examination. Some penal levy should be recovered from them. But once you recover the penal levy, they should be allowed to run the powerlooms normally. It should be the normal fee of Rs. 50 per loom upto two powerlooms.

Coming to the artsilk industry, the viscose producting units enter into an agreement with the powerloom weavers in Amritsar, Gujarat and Maharashtra to supply yarn. But what actually happens is, they supply viscose yarn to the powerloom weavers, when it suits them, when the market is low. But when the market for viscose is high, they do not suply it. They do not honour the agreement, but sell it in the open market for the high price. So, the Textile Commissioner must see to it that the agreement is honoured every year, as desired by the Commerce Ministry, so that the powerloom owners get their quota of viscose at the rates prescribed by the Government.

So far as nylon yarn is concerned, the position is getting worse day by day. Though some relief in duty has been given to the nylon spinners, that relief has not been passed on to the consumer. They are pocketing all the relief, instead of reducing the rates. So, the price of nylon yarn is rising every year and it has become almost impossible for the weavers to buy nylon yarn from the market. So, for nylon along with viscose there should be quota fixed for the consumer and only the balance they can sell in the open market.

More than 100 textile mills have been taken over by the Government. I feel that they should be asked to produce the type of cloth which will be very cheap, standard durable cloth at cheaper rates. If they are asked to do that, I think the problem of the common man of getting standard cloth will be met. I find from the statement of the hon. Minister that standard cloth will be manufactured even by the powerloom sector.

There is one mill called the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills in Jalagaon, which is running at a loss. Every year that mill is exempted from producing standard cloth. But, before that, it is asked to produce in advance the profit and loss account and the balance sheet. If it is not possible for the mill as it is working at a loss every year, I feel sympathetic consideration should be given to it and it should be exempted from the production of standard cloth

With these words I support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry.

15.30 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-third Report

SHRI DALIP SINGH (Outer Delhi): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1976."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on 'Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up further discussion of the Resolution on multi-national corporations moved by Shri H N. Mukerjee.

The time allotted is three hours, time taken 2 hours 32 minutes, balance 28 minutes.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It is an important resolution. We are discussing the various sides of the multi-nationals. I suggest that the time may be extended.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggest that it may be so extended that it will be finished five minutes before 6 O'clock so that the next resolution may be introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the sense of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ranen Sen to continue.

DR .RANEN SEN (Barasat): As I was saying the other day. Hindustan Lever invested a capital of Rs. 2 crores, but has remitted a profit of Rs. 25 crores up till now, besides holding a capital of Rs. 45 crores today derived from their business. There is a company called Abbot which invested a capital of Rs. 1 lakh, but is doing a business of nearly Rs. 2 crores a year. The Anglo-French Co. invested a capital of Rs. 10,000 and they are doing a business of more than Rs. 1 crore. Glaxo have not invested a single pie in this country, but are doing a business of more than Rs. 5 crores annually.

And what are these companies actually doing? Hindustan Lever is producing things like Lux soap and Anik ghee, for which the technique is available in this country. The Coca Cola Export Corporation is producing soft drinks and is allowed to do so though comparable soft drinks are available in this country.

It is not as if Cheseberry Ponds, Johnson and Johnson, things produced are absolutely essential for which technical know-how is necessary. Even then the Government is giving them permission, licence and all sorts of facilities so that they can carry on this looting business in this country.

During the year 1975, 271 proposals for collaboration including 40 cases of equity participation were approved by the Government of India. I will give you one example. One U.S.A. firm called "Ermey Company" was producing apple concentrates What wonderful technique is needed which is not available in our country? Yet, there are firms, multi-national firms who have been allowed to operate here, who simply teach our people how to produce these things. Therefore, these are simple exploitations of our country and is a source of corruption, this dampens initiative that can be genrated in our country, but thanks to the policy of the Government of India, if there is a grain of truth in the disclosure about CIA in USA, there is no reason to believe that India is free from such activities and corruption by officials through the multi-national corporations.

I will cite one example There is a drug company called Searley. In the year 1965, they make some contraceptive pills. They wanted to introduce them in India. They held a symposium in 1965 which was not successful. Then

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

in 1966, they sponsored an All India conference of Obstetrics and Gynocologist Association and they had spent Rs. 10,000 to finance that conference. This way, even doctors are influenced. I would not say that all of them were somehow or other paid and were corrupt. But they have been influenced by these foreign companies.

In regard to the techniques they are introducing. I want to say that practically they do not introduce any new technique in our country. As far as Lux, Pond Cream, Baby Johnson Powder etc. are concerned they do not require any technique which is not available in our country But it has become an operation which dampens the initiative of our scientists. The Hathi Committee of which you were also a member, it went into a discussion of this whole thing and they have come to a conclusion that the existence of the multi-national corporations in the drug industry has not helped India to be self-sufficient in regard to drugs; but it has had an adverse effect on the initiative that the Indian scientists could take. Therefore, they have made some suggestions, to which I will come later.

I have before me one good report by the NCST, which was set up in October 1972. It submitted its report in May 1973. The National Committee on Science and Technology consists of the highest technical brains of our country, the scientists of our country. That Committee's report has stated about foreign equity participation. They said, "Foreign equity participation is not essential for procurement of technology. Equity participation brings dependence and has the possibility of influencing management policy directly or indirectly. Foreign equity participation should not be permitted unless some exceptional circumstances arise where it is seen that no other source exists for the technology or comparable technology and that the only mode left for acquiring such technology is through foreign collaboration." Even in such cases, they have said that equity participation should be avoided. Secondly, they have said that only technical collaboration may be permitted in such cases so that the management policy is not influenced by the multinational corporations and that a technical self-reliance is achieved. Therefore, the Hathi Committee recommended taking over of these multinational corporations and, pending that, they recommended only 26 per cent equity participation by MNCs.

It is said that the operation of the FERA will be sufficient to control that. Firstly, I would say, it is not possible through the FERA to control that. Secondly, it is quite known—in this House, so many Members raised the question even today—that, for example, the Coca Cala Export Corporation, a hundred per cent foreign company, a multi-national company, producing stuff which can be produced by our own country and which is being produced by our country, is refusing to dilute their hundred per cent equity capital according to the FERA. The other day, I asked: What is the mystery that the Government do not press them to dilute their equity capital? The Minister, Mr. B. P. Maurya could not say anything. It is said that there is a secrecy in their concentrate. Can't India go without Coca Cola?

Now, they have got an import entitlement of Rs. 15 lakhs. Last year, they expected worth Rs 7 lakhs. We had to pay Rs. 8 lakhs to this foreign company.

Then, take for example the drugs industry. The other day Mr. Sethi said that the foreign drugs companies exported worth Rs. 9 crores and imported drugs worth Rs. 15 crores in 1973-74. Who loses Rs. 6 crores? It is our country which loses Rs. 6 crores But still this Government is remaining silent and nursing a soft corner for the multi-national corporations.

You know how they corrupt the Government officers? I have already cited one example. They try to corrupt the doctors even? Let me tell you, how they try to corrupt the Government officials. I have got a photostat copy of a letter written by the Manager of Hoechst Pharmaceuticals who have their insecticides department, their drugs department. I have already endorsed a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. The Manager writes to all veterinary representatives regarding intermediary arrangements, saying:

> "We are supplying our veterinary and agro-products to Government Departments at 5 per cent more rates than the rates applicable to our distributors.. ."

The Government has to pay 5 per cent more to this foreign company. Then, it says:

> "This means, our rates are different for Government supplies than to trade parties. If any officer is willing to place an order with us for our product, we shall pay him a difference of 5 per cent as gift, commission, incentive, etc."

Just imagine.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): In which State?

DR. RANEN SEN: It relates to Delhi. Let me be fair. I do not want to impute any motive to others.

Again it is said:

> "However, please keep this information very confidential and nothing should be brought on record about this transaction. You should only send such proposal on a rough piece of paper."

If this letter has really been sent to their distributors, to the veterinary representatives, then there should be a CBI inquiry. This may be a forged document; I am not denying that. But this has aroused a definite suspicion in my mind because, as I have stated earlier, this Searly Company spent Rs. 10,000 to sponsor a doctors' Conference. Rs. 10,000 are nothing for them; they are minting 10,000 dollars every month in India. Therefore, the existence of these companies is detrimental to the interests of our country.

When the Hathi Committee went into the question of multi-national companies, it was found out that in the drug industry, there are nearly 2,500 units of which 36 are exclusively foreign companies and they control nearly 70 per cent of the production. They produce low tonnage, high value drugs. The other day my friend, Mr. Chavda, has also said it. But they do not produce the drugs which are essential for India like the drugs against leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, etc., because they have no global market. Also they do not have any research centres in India. Only four or five multi-national drug corporations operating in India have their research centres, and even those centres are also practically nominal. As members of the Hathi Committee, yourself, myself, Mr. Chavda and others have visited these laboratories. They are simply glorified laboratories. Nothing is done there. In fact, the Indian scientists who are employed there themselves told us very secretly that they have to do only upto a certain process and not beyond that. These people bring intermediates, they bring penultimate drugs and make one or two formulations here in our country and then mint millions. Everything is their trade secret. Sometimes even old drugs which have been current in Europe for the last ten years are brought to India by making some molecular changes here and there and by giving them new names; and then they go on minting money. They do not bring any money here, they do not bring any capital worth the name. They do not introduce any technology new to India; to that extent, they do

[Dr Ranen Sen]

not train our Indian technologists. Thirdly, they are source of corruption in the country. Fourthly, they are minting millions, exploiting this country. As I have said earlier, they do very little of exports and they get more import entitlements.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA (Patna): Nitson Laboratories, Bombay, produces basic drugs and an American company called Warner Hindustan formulates them.

DR. RANEN SEN: We have seen that when we were there. It is a small Indian company. The scientists have started the company, Nitson, and they are producing raw materials taken by Hindustan Warner. And what are they producing? They are producing Waterbury's compounds, Santivini, etc., which are useless for our country.

The Hathi Committee went into this. Mr. Hathi is not a man who is renowned for his very radical economic theory. But even he came to the conclusion, as the National Committee on Science and Technology, that it would be very harmful for our country, firstly, most harmful if there is equity participation by the foreigners, secondly, it will be less harmful but nevertheless harmful if there is technical collaboration. And lastly the Hathi Committee has said that today technology and science are not a closed preserve of any country or, as a matter of fact, of any individual or a laboratory. The Hathi Committee has recommended take over of these multinational companies You have the Indian intellectuals and scientists working there, they will produce things for the country and whatever technology is not available, you purchase that from foreign land. Technology can be purchased without any strings by paying them lumpsum and then starting it in our own country. It will be said that the foreign companies or the multi-national companies will form their cartel and refuse to give India any technical knowledge and we cannot purchase the technology. It is not possible. These multi-national corporations are backed by their own government. The American multinational companies which are the strongest in the world are directly sponsored by the American Government. Now, if they are able to dictate terms to other countries, the Soviet Union could not get or purchase the technical collaboration as they are purchasing today.

It is known and it has also been discussed in the Hathi Committee Report that in certain East European countries including Soviet Union, they are not investing so much in their own research work in regard to drugs. They are not allowing the multi-national corporations to function in their country, but they are purchasing straightway the technical knowledge by paying them lumpsum. They could have joined against the Soviet Government. as they have politically joined in the days of cold war—American Government was a leader of the cold war—but they could not.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why don't we purchase this from Russia?

DR. RANEN SEN: For your information, we are buying it. Most of our drug industry is helped by them. The total public sector organization IDPL, is helped by Soviet Union. You better go to Rishikesh and see how selflessly they are helping us; you go to Hyderabad, and there is a big plate in which it is written: It is the contribution of the Soviet Government to Indian people

When you purchase the technology, they need not bring the capital here The Soviet Government is not investing in equity shares in any of our industries. I say, you cannot control them, you cannot curb them. Instead of controlling them through FERA, what you have done presently is that you have liberalised the position in the name of clarifying the FERA provisions. The original provision in the FERA was that they have to

dilute upto 40 per cent; by and large, this is the general idea. Now they have said that the foreigners can keep 51 per cent. I am not going into that, that is a big problem, we will have to discuss that in connection with the Finance Bill.

Sir, I fully support Prof. H. N. Mukherjee's Resolution and say that this is the only way to save India from these sharks, that is complete take-over of these multi-national corporations. It will be said that we will have to pay crores and crores of rupees. I would say that if you take over these corporations, you need not pay even a single pie. We are a free country. We will say that we take over and we will see, how much to pay and when to pay and at what rate to pay. We are a free country and we can do that and we should do that.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Prof. H. N. Mukherjee.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It needs no labour nor any statements or arguments to prove that the multi-nationals to-day are the greatest danger to the third world, to the countries which are developing and to the countries which are under-developed. By now, even that country, the USA, whose multi-nationals are spreading everywhere, in all the continents and sucking the blood not only of the developing countries but even of Europe, that country itself has set up a committee and that committee of the American Senate has said that these multi-nationals are doing the greatest harm to the world economy. Their simple methods are that they go to the country, they control their factories, their mines, their sales and everything and thereby they take the entire country into captivity. The greatest and the latest example in Chile where President Allende who was not elected by a politburo but who was elected by every worker, by every man in that country was thrown out by whom? By the International Telephone Company—a multi-national....

DR. RANEN SEN: And the Copper Corporation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, it is clear now that these multi-nationals are not human-beings. They do not belong to any country. They are monsters whose only aim is to exploit wherever and whenever they get a chance. They do not spare even their own country and their own people. You know there is a case in the American courts against the druggists of USA. They have filed a case in their court that these multi-nationals in their own country—I am quoting their reports—have charged excessive prices for the drugs. Now, these multi-nationals in their own country want a compromise with those who have filed the suit. They do not know how they will compensate the different consumers in their country but they are prepared to pay billions to their own consumers because they have charged very excessive prices. One example and that is about the drugs. In this country of ours they charge for the drugs anything between 8 times to 8000 times the price at which they sell it in Europe or other countries. It is an evident and clear case how they are doing it. They are very clever people. They have an organized group all over the world, what is called, an apologistic group. That apologistic group is a very clever set of people. They enlist intellectuals and they pay them handsomely and they go on beating the drums of these multi-nationals saying that they bring you the growth, they bring you national exports and so on. Then there is the other group belonging to the Socialist thought or the Marxist Group or the Socialist Group who say that they are the greatest exploiters of human-beings in this world. Therefore, they are very furious and say

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

that it is all an illusion that they invest in under-developed countries or the developing countries because in spite of multi-nationals investing in India or in African or Asian countries we see millions of naked and hungry people whose needs are not catered to. Their basic and minimum needs are not catered to by the multi-nationals. What they produce is goods for the entertainment of a small group who pay them a heavy price. So all this argument of their heavy investment is a negative and false theory. I will show by statistics how in is wrong. What do these multi-nationals by their capital, by their technology, by their organization do? Even they do not produce their own things. What they do is that by their powerful organisation, with the big capital behind them, they purchase the goods which are produced by the small scale industries in their own country, give a big or brand name of their, and they sell. Thereby they always choke the small industrial base in the developing country and harm them.

16 hrs.

Take for instance aluminium and crude oil. Thanks to the leadership of Shri K. D Malaviya and Smt. Indira Gandhi by which we have been able to slacken that tentacle hold of their's. We are trying to see a new horizon. We took ESSO under our control. It has given us a new venture. But still their are many things in our country. They have got their hold on the goods and they are trying to harm us.

U.S. Senate Committee Report has shown that it is not only in the industrial field, but they are powerfully entrenched in the political fields.

The Jha Committee to which our friend just now referred—said that in 1965 for one dollar they brought in the host country, they were exporting as profit $ 2.4. In 1970 for every dollar they were exporting as profit $ 3.3. What inhuman, monstrous exploitation can there be greater than this? I do not know the position in 1976. It must have increased.

These multi-nationals are today controlling the return on their profit. Their profit return in Asia is 34.7. Their return in Europe is 7.1. In Africa their return is 22.3. These are the statistical figures which speak of how these multi-nations are trying to subvert the economy and to shape the political structure of the African countries and that of Asia. In Europe their return is 7.1. why? I hope you have seen the book by Cerman Scriberr. I read it in 1969. He is a well-known French Socialist writer. He has pleaded very certainly for the European multi-nationals in place of American multi-nationals. Leave aside what he has said for substitution. He said if Europe does not wake up for another ten years it will be a colony of America He has said about concord for example, which has just now been manufactured with joint collaboration of France and England He has said that it is a powerful bid by America to, completely scuttle such things. He said the way and the speed with which the technology and organisation of multi-nationals of America is coming. Europe will be a colony of America very soon. If this is what Cerman Scriberr thinks of Europe, you can imagine about the plight of under-developed countries of Africa and how the survival of Asian countries depends on our coming together and giving a joint fight against multi-nationals of America for our survival

Then there is the case of the Hathi Committee. You were a Member of that Committee, Mr. Chairman. I need not go into the details. But these three Committees—American Senate Committee, Jha Committee and

Hathi Committee had clearly exposed that these monsters are not for the good of any country. They are not interested in growth of investment but they are only interested in sucking the blood. They only want to kill our economy. These are the greatest dangers to a developing country like ours, to our entire economy. In the economic field they control the raw materials. They control the manufacturing units and so on. Out of 516, the majority of them have concentrated themselves in only manufacturing industries. Why? Because of the big profit that they get. Because we have not been able to fight against them. Our Indian economy on the advent of independence had a small capital base and we had the entrepreneurship base but we did not have the technology. When we wanted this technology these Trojan horses came through their capital and their technology and they have built up their base in this country. Even before independence and after independence our own industrialists and entrepreneurs have been capable of developing industry, but their lack of technology has led to these Trojan horses having their base in this country in this manner This is about the economic situation. I can give you many facts and figures but I see the time and I will now pass on to the other points.

What is the balance of payment position? It is completely adverse. Why? It is due to these multinationals. We are being told that these are necessary for export purposes. But have you seen the real position? The real position is this. Of the total 1|5th are done by these multi-nationals. How much do they export? They export 1|8th. So, don't say that they have come into the country to boost up the exports. It is not so. Therefore that myth that they are there for helping in exports is exploded completely.

It has been said that these multinationals bring with them research and development. In 1967 the figures show that out of 197, only 80 of them had their own independent research departments. In the name of technology they introduce brand names. They do not do anything else. Why is it that lakhs and lakhs of workers of small-scale industries like shoes suffer so much? Mr. Maurya may kindly note my point. Let him think about those small classes whom he represents and whom we represent. What happens to these poor shoe workers of Agra or Delhi, in this capital city? It is the Bata's who control the entire thing. That is the multi-national working here. What about Aspro, Analgin, Saridon, Crosin etc.? They are the same drug, a painkiller, in different brand names What about Forhans, what about Signal and so many things which we have got in this country? They don't do any benefit to our people but they only carry on their activities in different brand names

I now come to one other aspect, namely, the cultural aspect of it. What about the cultural aspect? What do they do? Wherever the imperialists go they foist their culture on that country. This has happened when the Britishers came to our country. Apart from economic field, in the cultural field also, they impose their own culture and in this process they kill culture. They take one or two political parties in their confidence and they corrupt them heavily. Sir, these things are known. We have seen the Lockheed scandal—what has happened in Japan; and in Italy? And there are many other examples where in the name of bringing in cultural revolution, these multi-nationals corrupt the party. After that, what do they do? They pay very heavily and profusely to a small group of persons whom they take as nationals going to their countries. They go there in the name of their nationals in the colleges in their trade unions etc. They have got special paradise in the trade unions

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

where they pay hugely and, thereby, they destroy the culture.

The Britishers left this country after imposing their culture here and hardly after Independence; we were still licking our wounds, we were trying to dress our wounds, here come the multi-nationals in the garb of technology, technological development and the capital and they try to divide the country and they are trying to have everything in the name of foreign collaboration—take for example, Cadbury, Coca Cola etc. They are trying to give us a new culture—a new culture, in the name of Coca Cola in spite of our persuasion and in spite of our debate in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha.

If a Member tries to hit them it is he who has to go and not the Coca Cola. Can't we leave these three 'Cs' in this country—the three Cs are: Coca Cola, Cadbury and Canteen Biscuits. Can't we have our Indian Coca Cola? Can't we have our own Fanta in this country?

In one district, in the name of the three Cs—Coca Cola, Cadbury and Canteen Biscuits—with foreign collaboration, they are manufacturing in Madras the canteen biscuits. I don't exactly remember the name of the biscuits, Coca Cola Cadbury and the Canteen Biscuits are the culture that they give in the name of technological development or technical collaboration Therefore, I would say that this is their myths in the form of research and development that is being talked about in developed and the developing countries; whatever they do is a complete myth and that has now been exploded—*not* by me but by someone else. We are only quoting what the American Senate Committee has said; we are only quoting what the Jha Committee has said. We are only quoting what the American consumers are doing to-day by going to the American court to fight the case against the multi-nationals who have charged them throu their nose. Now is the time for the UNCTAD—the Group of 77 and now 104—to give a fight. The world economy is passing through a new phase and that new phase is because there is a global outburst of inflation except India. India has got the credit; India has got the honour to-day. Add, in the whole world, it is only one country, that is, India, where the madam Prime Minister's has controlled the inflation and no other country in the world to-day has been able to do that. In Germany it may be 41 per cent; in Britain it is 26 per cent, and in U S. it is 36 per cent. They all have got inflation and it is rising up. Only in India we have been able to control it.

So, we are having a new economic order. The I.M.F. is completely breaking up; in the UNCTAD—the Group of 104 are fighting for a new economic order and therefore I would suggest that it is time now for the Indian Government and the Indian people to put up a joint front with the African nations and the nations of Asia together to give a fight to the multi-nationals. We cannot say that we can drive them out. But, if they mean business, let them go through the front door and not by the back door; it is a shame for any Government to seek collaboration for the manufacture of undergarments. It is a shame for any Government Government should not think only in terms of collaboration for the drinks But, that should be only in the vital field where we can push our economy ahead. Therefore, Sir I would say that it is time that you should have a fight against the multi-nationals that are trying to subjugate us. Imperialism is coming through the back doors in the form of cultural revolution I shall wind up by saying that 200 years before, possible in 1793, Adam Smith wrote a book on 'Inquiry into wealth of nations'. After 200 years,

now, Mr. Gunnar Mydral has written a book on 'Poverty of Nations'. This is a change that has come in the world. This is what Mr. Gunnar Mydral says:

> "That the fruit of labour, the fruit of capital and technology have not been evenly distributed among the countries who need it most."

Sir, we do not believe in the fundamental right—either in the national field or in the international field—that those who have got enough should die by eating more and those who have nothing should die without eating. That fundamental of any country—either in national frontier or on the international frontier—must be broken and we must say that peace is indisible and prosperity is indivisible and, therefore, we want that multi-nationals must be fought on their own ground, in their own house, in their own field and we must give a fight so that humanity of developing countries, Asian and African countries and even, I would say, Europeans for whom German Scriber talks in terms of European multi-nationals, should be allowed to fight so that we can contain them not for any Empire for us but for the human beings. I hope, Sir, Indian Government will take strength and fight the multi-nationals to stop the draggists, these big persons coming and exploiting our economy.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Sir, after the discussion that has taken place on the previous non-official day and also today I hardly need go into the details of the operations of the so-called multi-national corporations. As a matter of fact the term 'multi-national' attributed to these corporations is rather a misnomer. The United States has the largest share in owning these Corporations. Then comes Great Britain and other advanced countries of West Europe like France, West Germany and Italy. The invasion of these, I would say not 'multi-national' but imperialist, corporations on our economy started quite long ago. But even after Independence they have not stopped rather it seems their operations have increased a hundred fold.

I have decided to intervene in this debate principally in order to ask the Government certain straight questions and to request them not to beat about the bush and parry pointed questions or avoid giving straight answers. It is rather inconvenient for me that only our hon. friend Mr. Pai, is present here and not his other colleagues who were dealing with the same subject this morning. Of course, he will speak for the Government as a whole but only this morning the hon'ble Deputy Minister for Finance who looks after foreign exchange intervened in the interpellation time with regard to the question, that arose about the dubious operation of these multi-national corporation in certain fields which should have been, by my criterian reserved for our own nationals.

When these questions were asked, she started saying, 'No we have not diluted FERA, we have not diluted the control over these multi-naimnals' Her colleague the Minister of Commerce, actually stood up and justified the ground that was yielded to multi-national corporations All of them were speaking on behalf of Government and they wanted more or less to justify the new line of policy of giving concessions to these multi-nationals.

The Union Carbides as we all know specialist in a certain line of production. There also they have a near-monopoly position. But they are now going of all things into garment exports. India Tobacco Company, which everybody knows is a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Company—Imperial Tobacco is one of the topmost British multi-nationals—has been allowed to go into the export of marine products, trawler building ...

DR. RANEN SEN: Hotel business

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: .... hotel business then export of bicycle parts, in the name of diversification.

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

It is not only a question of India Tobacco, or Union Carbide. A host of other companies are coming in and invading into spheres which should have been reserved for our own nationals.

Why has this been done? Shri Chattopadhyaya, speaking for the Government, said, 'Well, garment exports require acquaintance with international fashions; we do not have the expertise; we do not have the organisation'. So Union Carbides have the expertise in garment exports and must be allowed to capture that business. You know what is the main line of production of Union Carbides in this country. How have they suddenly developed this expertise about garment production and garment export? Then, bicycle parts, marine products—prawns and shrimps? So this is what is intriguing me This has not come all of a sudden. As regards FERA, only on the 16th or 17th April, a news item appeared in *The Time of India*. . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): FERA is a fake

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI . . where it was stated—the news was perhaps leaked from the concerned government department in order to reassure foreign investors in India—that the restrictions that were placed on foreign exchange operations, the repatriation of profits and all that Indianisation of equity capital, all these things have been relaxed and diluted so that more multi-nationals may be induced to come here.

Mr Orville Freeman's name was mentioned in the House this morning. He not only demanded that the climate for foreign investment should be made free; after meeting our government leaders and the Prime Minister he also expressed a good deal of satisfaction that government policy in India is now very much conducive to foreign investment, that is, to the operation of multi-nationals.

Government must, therefore, clearly tell the House what is their policy and what they intend to do. I need not go into various other fields nor have I the time to do so, But I was glad that Shri Azad made a mention of the operation of multi-nationals in Chile. Now, what, was the principal multi-national, corporation whose hands were active in Chile? It is, the ITT. We might think that we are free from the operations of ITT in India. But no, ITT has a subsidiary in the United States which is in the hotel business—Sheraton Hotels. Sheratons have already opened their operations here and those who have gone to Bombay Oberoi-Sheraton know how they have combined with our monopolists an hoteliers. How those people the Indian partners of Sheratons, are encouraged to intrude and take a hand in politics, you all know ITT has also another subsidiary—Bell Telephones of Belgium Bell Telephones supplied cross bar equipment to our telephones and it is still causing headache to successive communication ministers including. I think, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. So let us not feel complacent that ITT is not operating here.

All the big foreign companies and multinationals have their eye on India they are active in India What is, however, most frightening is the attitude of our government. Only some years back the president of General Motors came here and they had some kind, or still have some kind of arrangement, with Hindusthan Motors and Birlas General Motors is the biggest multinational corporation in the United States. When this gentleman came he was received in Bombay by the Governor himself, the Rajyapal there and all the ministers linked up at Santa Cruz to receive him. Then he stopped over for a few hours in Delhi and he was given special audience by the then President of the Indian Republic. Then he flies to Calcutta, to the Hind Motors and performs his opening ceremony for the Birlas, who are their subsidiaries

So let us not think that the GMs, ITTs which did Chile and overthrew Allende, are not active here. They are very much active here, with the connivance, concurrence and agreement of the Government and ruling party. These things should stop; that is the general consensus in this House. I should like Mr. Pai to answer on behalf of the Government whether those things are going to stop or not. He must answer that on behalf of the entire government, on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi the Prime Minister as well, whether those things are going to stop or not. It is a question that I put straight to him and he should give a straight answer. This is the unanimous demand of the national parliament, the united demand of the whole nation, the whole of our people. He must answer it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे बड़े विद्वान प्रो० हीरेन मुकर्जी ने इस सदन के सामने यह संकल्प रखा लेकिन मैं तो चाहता था एक कोडीफाइड ला बना कर के हमारे सामने रख दिया जाता। यह सारी बातें बहुत अच्छी हुई कि जो मल्टी नेशनल कार्पोरेशन्स हैं, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हैं उनको बेनकाब किया गया लेकिन मैं तो चाहता था कि एक कोडीफाइड लेजिस्लेशन हमारे सामने रख दिया जाता कि यह कदम हम उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं अभी तक समझ नहीं पाया हूं—आप ने बहुत से इंस्टैन्सेज दिये, आजाद साहब ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया, मैं पूछता हूं गवर्नमेन्ट इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ कहां जाती है ? एक्शन क्या होता है, यह एक अलग चीज है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है—मैं जब रेजोल्यूशन पढ़ता हूं—

"In view of the latest disclosures in several countries of the subversive and corrupting activities of the multinational corporations, this House urges upon Government to exercise the utmost vigilance against this menace which confronts all developing countries and to take concrete measures to bar the entry into the nation's economic life of foreign, and particularly U.S. multinationals. Here I have suggested an amendment."

यह क्या है ? संकल्प रखने का इरादा बहुत नेक है, लेकिन इस में पर्टिकुलरली यू० एस० का जिक्र करने के पीछे आप की क्या भावना है । कोई कम्पनी किस लिये यहां आयेगी ? इस लिये आयेगी, अगर हम को लाभ होगा तो हम रखेंगे, वरना उसको निकाल देंगे।

सभापति जी, गोखले साहब कई बार भाषण दे चुके हैं। फारन-कम्पनीज रेगुलेशन बिल की जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उस में मैं भी था । उस में चार बातें पास हुई थी—मुझ आज भी अच्छी तरह से याद है , वह बिल हम ने किस लिये पास किया था। गोखले साहब ने बार बार कहा कि जिन कम्पनियों का इण्डिया में रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा, वे काम नहीं करेंगी । उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन इण्डिया में होना चाहिये । उन्होंने यह भी कहा था—हम उन की गतिविधियों को वाच करेंगे, उन के कामों का अध्ययन करेंगे और अगर ठीक नहीं समझेंगे तो उन को इजाजत नहीं देंगे। एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का नुमाइन्दा आश्वासन देता है कि फारन कम्पनीज को या मल्टी परपज कम्पनीज को इजाजत नहीं देंगे और दूसरी तरफ कहते है कि सख्त कदम उठाने चाहियें—इसका क्या मतलब है ।

मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आई —आप उन को बेनकाब करना चाहते हैं बहुत अच्छी बात है, जरूर कीजिये। लेकिन एक सिद्धान्त को दुनिया मानती है —आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बाहर जाते हैं, मान लीजिये हम नाइजीरिया में अपनी कम्पनी ले जाना चाहते हैं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

और कोई टकनालाजी उन के सामने हैं या किसी मुल्क के सामने है, हम उस को काम में लाना चाहते हैं, तो इस का परपज क्या है? इसका एक ही परपज है कि उन पर हमारा अंकुश है या नहीं । हम ने उन पर अंकुश लगा रखा है, तो फिर घबराहट क्यो है ? हम कहते हैं कि तुम इतना शेअर रखोगे, इस तरह से काम करोगे, तब फिर इतनी बडी बहस की क्या जरूरत थी । हमारे बहुत से विद्वान लोग बोले, किसी को बेनकाब करना बहुत आसान बात है। लोकहीड का मामला सामने आया, हम बहुत खुश हुए । एक तस्वीर सामने आई, कौन कौन उस मे इन्वाल्वड है। जापान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी करप्ट निकले, हिन्दुस्तान के बारे मे कौन जानता है, बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ, लेकिन मैं एक बात देखता हू अमरीका ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो अपनी खराबी को खुद ही कह देता है । मैं जब उनका लिट्रेचर पढता हूं तो मुझे ताज्जुब होता है । आप लोग कोई बात कहे, उस के पहले ही अमरीका ने खुद कह दिया कि ये गडबड है । मैं सिर्फ प्रिंसिपल की बात कह रहा हूं। आजाद साहब ने बडा सुदन्र और शानदार भाषण दिया लेकिन ये खबरें कहा से आउट हुई ? जब हमारे मुल्क मे फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज रेगुलेशन एक्ट बना हुआ है तब फिर इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाने का परपज क्या था ?

The issue is how to get foreign investment on the terms that are best for our national goal.

यह इश्यू है मारा । इस इश्यू के खिलाफ कुछ भी हो, आप के पास कानून बना हुआ है। अब अगर कानून को लागू नही करने हैं तो सरकार दोषी है । आप ने सारे कानून बना रखे हैं । अगर मुझ जैसा लाअ वकील होते तो बताते कि इसमें यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स होने चाहिये । उस का मंत्री जी जवाब देते कि हां यह संशोधन होना चाहिये। लेकिन जनरल बात सब लोग कहते हैं । जो बात आप कहना चाहते हैं उस के लिये सारे कानून भारत सरकार पिछले तीन सालों में बना चुकी है और बडे सख्त कदम लिये इस कानून के अन्तर्गत । उन कम्पनियों को बाहर भी निकाला जा सकता है। एफ० ई० आर० ए० में लिखा हुआ है कि कितने लोग एक कम्पनी मे काम करेंगे, कितने विदेशियो को रख सकेंगे, इक्वीटी शेयर कितना होगा। यह सारी बाते होने पर भी अगर कुछ नहीं होता तो खराबी इम्पलिमेंटेशन की है।

जो बात आज मैं कह रहा हू यह कास्टोरिका के एक वकील ने 60 साल पहले 1917 में कही थी । दनिया बच कैसे सकती है? आप लोग कहते है कि हम ईमानदार है। रांची मे मैं ने हजारो इजनियर विदेशो के देखे। हमारे यहा गाव मे अगर कोई कम्पनी आती है वहा पुलीस चाहता है कि उस की शक्ति और राजनीति कायम हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कानून बन चुका है, और मै चाहता हू कि जब ऐसा रिजोल्यूशन आये तो उस मे सालरीट सजेशन आने चाहिये कि कानून मे यह संशोधन कर दिया जाय जिससे हमारा परपज पूरा हो जाय । उस वकील ने कहा है :

"इन देशो मे सब से दुखद स्थिति यह है कि यहा हमेशा बडी विदेशी कम्पनिया राजनीतिज्ञों और महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी अधिकारियों को भारी रिश्वत देती रही है, ताकि उन्हें अपने व्यापार में बेरकानूनी सहूलियतें मिल सकें, सरकारी कर्ज माफ हो जायें और इन देशों में इन्ही कम्पनियों के व्यापार का एकाधिकार बना रहे.. इन देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष और उन के निकटतम सहयोगी तो हमेशा ही किसी न किसी बडी विदेशी कम्पनी के हाथों बिके रहे हैं . . . बड़ी विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई भारी रकमों की वजह से ही ये सिद्धांतहीन राजनीतिज्ञ रातोंरात लखपति–करोडपति बनते जा रहे हैं।" यह 1917 में बात कही है । इस

करोड़पति बनते जा रहे हैं।" यह 1917 में बात कहीं हैं। इस रिजोल्यूशन का यह फार्म होना चाहिये था कि जो मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियां आती हैं उन को आने के लिये रोक लगानी चाहिये, और जो कानून बन चुका है उस में संशोधन होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, इस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ें, उस में यही कहा है :

"and to take concrete measures"

इस में आप की बात आ जाती है जो आप कह रहे हैं।

Concrete measures may mean amendment or maybe something more.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I want to understand what are those concrete measures.

मैं ने कहा जो कानून बन चुका है, एफ० ई० आर० ए० में आप क्या संशोधन चाहते हैं। बिना मतलब बीच में क्यों टांग अड़ा रहे हैं। बीच बीच में टोक रहे हैं और बोल रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ये अपने आप को बहुत काबिल समझ रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : काबिल का क्या सवाल है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ये समझते हैं कि नालिज इन्हीं के पास है। ये इस तरह का भाषण न दें। दूसरों के पास भी नालिज है। इसलिए यह इस तरह से ललकार कर न बोलें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ये क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

No, Sir; Are you favouring him? Is he allowed to speak now?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the Resolution "bar" is the most operative part. It means, "barring that".

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have already said in my amendment, "whose past history is full of corrupt activities."

आप मेरे एमेंडमेंट को देखें। मैं उन कम्पनीज को बार करना चाहता हूं जिन की पास्ट हिस्ट्री कन्डम करने लायक है और जो कानून की निगाह में दोषी हैं। इसलिए मैं ने यह कहा था कि यहां एक प्रिंसपिल को ले कर रेजूलूशन लाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it "known corrupt activities?"

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes; I have already moved my amendment which says, "whose past history has been full of corrupt activities."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it "known"?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "known" and "announced by their own country?" Not till then? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप ने पहला सेटेंस नहीं पढ़ा। मैं ने यह कहा था कि कोई कन्ट्री किसी कन्ट्री को क्यों एलाऊ करता है अपनी फारन एक्सचेन्ज लाने को। वह अपने फायदे के लिए ही ऐसा करता है। अगर आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हर कन्ट्री में ऐसा है। आप क्यों बार करना चाहते हैं। तो मेरा परपज यह था कि इस रजोलूशन को लाने वाले जो सज्जन हैं, वे हमें कांक्रीट बात बताते कि ये ये एमेंटमेंट्स कानून में होने चाहिए। अगर इस तरह का रेजोलूशन लाते तो मैं समझता कि बड़ी अच्छी सलाह दी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I rise to support the Resolution moved by the respected Professor Mukerjee. It is well-known to the world to-day that the multi-national corporations are instruments of exploitation and spying. Their activities, especially in the developing nations, are meant only to exploit the poor more and to take all the benefits back to their own country. They are indulging in economic, political and other activities. Those political activities have now come to the surface and this has led to a lot of criticism in our country and all over the world. In their own country, it is being admitted that the activities of the multi-national corporations are not desirable.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD *in the Chair*]

And they are indulging more in activities against elected governments and are working as instruments for the most notorious organizations like the CIA. I need not go into the statistics about the money they have spent in different parts of the world. The Chairman has dealt elaborately with the subject. I will give a specific example. Some multi-national corporations have taken advantage by giving the plea that they would export certain articles and thus they have obtained the licences. Take the case of Philips. There is nothing new in whatever Philips make; there is no new technology. They are nothing new to the country. They are producing which we cannot make ourselves. Take the case of radios. It is so simple a thing. Their licensed capacity is 60,000 in Calcutta. Subsequently they started a unit in Poona. There also, the capacity was 60,000. Without obtaining any licence from the Government, they went on to produce 3 lakhs in Calcutta and about 6 lakhs in Poona. The DGTD and the Ministry of Industry are there. They are expeceted to know the amount of production for different periods. They have kept quiet. The Minister cannot know everything that is going on. The official concerned must inform the Government to take action. Similarly, the DGTD must take action. But, as you know, the notorious activities of these corporations are preventing the officers from taking any action. Sir, you know what I mean.

In answer to a question it was mentioned that the total production of radios in the country by the foreign groups comes to about 2.2 milion. I do not know what is the wonderful thing in a radio that it has to be produced by a multi-national corporation. Also, out of this production, the foreign companies gave an undertaking to the Government that they will export 20 per cent . But I understand—I speak subject to correction—that the Ministry could not make any assessment so far as to how far these companies have fulfilled their export obligation. The Government say in reply to a question "this position is under verification by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, who is responsible for monitoring the export obligation". This is a matter which should be pursued further by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry.

Then, take Dunlop or Good Year. There was a report in the Times of India that these multi-nationals are bribing Government officials all over the world. I do not know what is the position in India. In answer to a question in Parliament it was stated that the total profits of these four Companies, Dunlop, Ceat, Good Year and Firestone came to Rs. 117 million last year.

I will explain how they exploit the people. The rubber growers of Kerala do not get a fair deal, even though Shri T. A. Pai is sympathetic to the rubber growers. In fact, he took the initiative to make them export rubber. The price of automobile tyre was fixed on the basis of a price of Rs. 1,000 per quintal but these companies paid only Rs. 600 to the growers. Most of the rubber growers in Kerala, who number about 4 lakhs, are small growers, and

they have increased their production during the last three years. But these four companies, who control about 80 per cent of the production, pay the growers only Rs. 600 while they are charging Rs. 1,000 per quintal and thus making a profit of Rs. 177 million. This is how the foreign companies are functioning in our country. They are exploiting the local market and the local people and not paying them what they deserve. In addition to all this they indulge in anti-people activities and commit economic offences.

Only this morning it was mentioned during the question hour that foreign companies would be allowed to have 51 per cent participation under the FERA on the pretext or plea of export obligation. But there is no fulfilment of export obligation so far. On the other hand, they are exploiting the internal market and killing local initiative.

We all know very well the undesirable activities of Companies like Dunlop and Philips, who bribe the officials to get whatever they want. I have mentioned these two names only by way of illustration; they are not exhaustive. The activities of multinationals harm the country in every field. Because of the activities of these companies, the domestic entrepreneurs are suffering in the radio industry as well as in the field of rubber, whose number runs into lakhs. They are producing because the Prime Minister has given a clarion call to produce more. The growth of the nation lies with the farmers, but they have been looted by the multinationals. So, I believe there must be greater control and every effort should be made crub their activities which include toppling governments.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह ठीक है कि जो अंडर डिवलेप्ड कंट्रीज हैं या जो डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज हैं उनको रिसोर्सिज चाहिए और वे रिसोर्सिज हैं डिवेलप्ड कंट्रीज के पास । इस वास्ते वे इस काम में अपना हिस्सा डालें, अपना कांट्रीब्यूशन करें और अंडर डिवेलप्ड कंट्रीज को डिवलेप करें । लेकिन दुनिया में यह बात साबित हो चुकी है कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज जितनी हैं ये सब एक ही उसूल को सामने रख कर चलती हैं कि जो लोकल लीडरशिप है उसको कुरप्ट किया जाए, दूसरी इस तरह की बातें की जाएं तथा उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जाए । किसी भी अथोरिटी ने या किसी भी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी के अपने रिसर्च ने यह नहीं बताया है कि हम अंडर डिवेलेप्ड कंट्रीज को डिवेलेप करने जा रहे है । इन्होंने अंडर डिवेलेप्ड कंट्रीज में जाकर वहां का मैटीरियल सस्ते से सस्ते दामों पर खरीदा और फिनिश्ड गुड्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचा । यह इनका बुनियादी उसूल रहा है । जहां जहां वे गई हैं वहां वहां पर इन्होंने लोकल लीडरशिप को जो ईमानदार थी, नैशनलिस्ट थी, मुल्क के लिए काम करना चाहती थीं, उनको जाकर डेसट्राय किया और हर जगह पपेट गवर्नमेंट्स बनाने की कोशिश की । आगा जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में इन मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज को आना चाहिये और आप इनको रेग्युलेट कर सकते हैं, रूल बना सकते हैं, कानून बना सकते हैं, एक्ट में जो तबदीली करनी हो कर सकते हैं । लेकिन आप इतिहास को देखें । वे जहां जहां गई है वहां वहां उन्होंने एक ही काम किया है, साउदी अरब को, इटली, जापान आदि को आप देखें, यही काम उन्होंने किया है कि लोकल लीडरशिप को कुरप्ट करने की कोशिश की है और पपेट गवर्नमेंट्स स्थापित करने की कोशिश की है । अगर हम यह फैसला कर लें कि हमने अपने मुल्क को इनके हवाले करना है, अपनी इकोनोमी को इनके हवाले करना है, अपनी कलचर को डेस्ट्राय करना है तब तो हम इनको वैलकम कर सकते हैं । लेकिन जैसाकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है, हमारी पार्टी ने किया है और मतभेद होते हुए भी सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ने कहा है कि हमको सैल्फ रिलायेंट बनना है

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

तो हमें इस बात को देखना होगा कि जो आदमी हमारे देश में आ रहा है उसका पिछला रोल क्या रहा है, इन कम्पनीज ने किस-किस देश में क्या-क्या किया है, इनका रोल क्या रहा है। इससे यह बात साबित हो जाती है कि इनको वैलकम करने से कोई बड़ा फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। यह ठीक है कि अंडर डिवेलैप्ड कंट्रीज की अपनी कुछ प्राबलैम्ज हैं। उनके पास रा मैटीरियल है, लेबर है लेकिन रिसोर्सिस नहीं है। उन रिसोर्सिज के लिए अंडर डिवेलैप्ड कंट्रीज आपस में मिल कर एक दूसरे को डिवेलेप्ड करने की कोशिश कर सकती हैं। हमारी कम्पनियां भी बाहर जा रही हैं। हम भी अल्जीरिया, नेपाल तथा दूसरी जगह मदद कर रहे हैं। हम जहां-जहां भी मदद कर रहे हैं हमने किसी भी गवर्नमेंट को वहां तोड़ने की कोशिश नहीं की है वहां के पोलिटिकल सिस्टम को चेंज करने की कोशिश नहीं की है, एक्सप्लाएट उनको करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। हम क्या किसी की मदद कर सकते हैं, क्या किसी से मदद ले सकते हैं इन उसूल को मान कर चल रहे हैं, इस उसूल को पेशेनजर रख कर चल रहे हैं। हमने किसी गवर्नमेंट को डेस्ट्राय करने की कोशिश नहीं की है जबकि मल्टीनैशनलज ने किसी गवर्नमेंट को कायम रखने की कोशिश नहीं की हैं, वहां लोकल लीडरशिप को करप्ट किया है, अगर ईमानदार लीडरशिप थी तो उनको खत्म करने की कोशिश की है। हमें अपने देश में रिसोर्सिस की कमी है। मैनपावर हमारे पास है और मैटीरियल हमारे पास है। लेकिन इस भावना के लिये कि हमने अपने कंट्री को डैवलैप करना है, हम अपने आपको सोने की जंजीर में जकड़ लें, इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा।

सी०आई०ए० की एक्टीविटीज के बारे में वे खुद कह रहे हैं, रिपोर्ट छप रही है और रिपोर्ट का जिक्र आपने भी किया है। मेरा बोलने का विचार नहीं था, इसलिये मैंने तैयारी नहीं की, लेकिन क्या आज कोई आदमी दुनिया में ऐसा है जो सी० आई० ए० को डिफैंड करता हो।

सी०आई०ए० की एक्टीविटीज के बारे में बताया गया है कि वे किस तरह से रिटायर्ड डायरेक्टस, और चैयरमैन वगैरा की मल्टीनेशनलज में भेज रहे हैं। इन लोगों को वे दूसरे मुल्कों में जर्नलिस्ट एक्सपर्टस, रिसर्च स्कालर, एग्रीकल्चरल इकनामिस्ट बनाकर भेजते हैं। ये लोग हमारे कंट्री में भी आये हैं। सी०आई०ए० के आदमी डायरेक्टर बनकर हमारे यहां मल्टीनेशनल में आये हैं, उनको बताया गया है और यहां से निकाला भी गया है।

हमारे यहां पंजाब में एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाना में है। वहां जितने भी लोग आते हैं, वह एक ही बात कहते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल डैवलैप्मैंट के लिये यू० एस० ए० से हैल्प लेनी चाहिये। सोवियत यूनियन आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता है। वह जहां जायेंगे एक ही फिकरा कहेंगे। वह हमारा एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट कंट्री है वहां के 80 परसेंट लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। एग्रीकल्चरल इकनामी को डैवलप करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि आपकी फर्स्ट प्राइरटी एग्रीकल्चर हो, सैकिंड प्रायरटी एग्रीकल्चर हो और थर्ड प्रायरटी भी एग्रीकल्चर होनी चाहिए। वह तो मानते हैं, लेकिन उस के लिये मदद उस मतलब से लेनी चाहिये जहां एग्रीकल्चर डैवलप हुआ है। हमें कोई बहुत बड़ा खतरा मोल नहीं लेना चाहिये। हम किसी कानून में अमेंडमैंट कर लें लेकिन वे लोग अपनी नीयत में अमैंडमैंट करने वाले नहीं हैं। हमको यह बात समझ कर चलना चाहिये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I feel encouraged by what you have said in this. That is why I have decided to participate in it. Whether you bring

this resolution or another resolution, Mr. Mukerjee is going to be a cry in wilderness for the simple reason that the fault does not lie either with your intention or with the intention on this side or the intention of the people who are exposed to CIA, others and America, the fault does not lie there. There is no dearth of good intentions. The fault lies in the system. As long as this system continues where a few get the right by accumulation of the result of the many in their hands known as capital, where a few get the right for that accumulation and exploitation of the any, whether within the country or outside throughout the world this malady will continue, Now who is a multi-national? A capitalist in one country, a monopolist in one country becomes so strong, so powerful that he wants to go all over the world. This is how imperialism started in one State and wanted to rule in other colonies. This is nothing but a new type of colonialism. The Prime Minister once described this in the United States as neocolonialism. This is a new imperialism, an economic imperialism as described by a man like Mr. Gtarar Mayrdal

As long as this type of imperialism remains, is allowed, the wrongs will exist. The other day, the Minister was there to hear Raul Frebisch. He described this as the philosophy of growth of the centre against the periphery. Whether the centre is in the United States or it comes in India, there is an Indian centre also which is exploiting the periphery and this centre will always be hand in glove with the centre abroad. Therefore, this exploitation will continue. Unless you decide to change the system of exploitation itself, I am afraid, you cannot stop this neo-imperialism coming in. You will always have some person to open the floodgate in your country because that person or that institution believes in exploitation. How will you stop the flood gate? How will you stop the enemies coming in? It is not a question of attacking this or that, one company or another company. I am afraid, it is your present philosophy which encourages the high consumption society. We may shout and cry hoarse but that is not going to affect them.

17 hrs.

I may tell you that there are those few top people in this country who belive in three Cs—you mentioned about them and you added one 'C'; I was thinking whether you were going to say, Colgate—that is, Colgate culture, Coca Cola culture and Cadbury culture. That high class society, those gentlemen, when they retire in the evening, go to Oberol Sheraton and sit across the table. They laugh and say, how foolish these Members are; they are crying hoarse and moving this sort of resolutions and all that but they cannot do anything.

Now, it is these multi-national corporations whose annual income is more than the entire national Budget of this country, not only the national Budget but, probably, the national income of this country who matter. How powerful they are. They have already bought—you were saying, they will buy—everything and they are in control of everything. We can only shout. We will have our satisfaction that we have done our duty. But the real rulers sit in the evening in the Oberois, in the Sheratons, and they decide what the policy should be. I do not know how our great dynamic Minister is going to meet this challenge. But the will to meet this challenge is there. I have no doubt about it. I hope, he will succeed.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been listening to some very enlightening speeches on the working of multinational corporations.

Before I go into the subject, I must say, since my dear friend, Prof. H. N. Mukherjee, had to make some personal observations about my absence, when he was making a speech, my absence was not intended to be an insult. I have always valued my privileges as

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the Member of Parliament first and those of the Minister next because that is more permanent. ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You have got already doubts.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have no doubts. Everybody has to cease to be a Minister at sometime or other.

It was very unfortunate that my hon. friend thought that I was evading the issue. When he was to move the Resolution, I was present here on that day. He was not present because he knew it was not coming up for discussion. I waited for an hour but found out the truth and went away. Subsequently, I was away in Europe. I had gone to Hungary for negotiating as a Co-chairman. Therefore, his observation that the Ministers are away anywhere when the important things are coming up is not called for. I hope, he would understand me properly. Sir, whether my other colleagues are present here or not, I can present the Government of India's views on this. But I never thought that my colleague Mr. Maurya is less competent to do so. In my absence, he was quite competent and authorised to speak and as an Hon Member of the House who has become a Minister, I think he shares the same responsibility as mine and it should not be said that, because I was not there, I was evading the issue, they should not question the competence of my colleague.

My friend has also referred to me as a paladin of the private sector proficiency. I went into the dictionary meaning of this word because it was used by a very learned person. I found that it pertained to wisdom, study or knowledge. If this is the definition, I don't't mind being a paladin of the private sector. But why not give me credit for being a paladin of the public sector also? Today the public sector is functioning properly. I am not a champion of the cause of the private sector at all: so far as the economy of the country goes, and we have accepted mixed economy it is my duty to see that all sectors function properly because they have been created with a tremendous amount of borrowings from abroad for which our children and grand-children are going to pay; and out of savings, which come from the public and which have been mobilised by the public financial institutions. Therefore, when they sometimes tell me that I come from the private sector—true, I was born there—does it mean that all those who have been championing the public sector were born in the public sector? What is this classification? I don't understand it at all. I have been heading public sector organisations and I think, with all modesty, I can claim that I have run them successfully, bringing credit to the public sector. Therefore, to attach labies so easily, I think, is not fair.

I want to say one thing I have stronger words to use in regard to multinationals and I must point out that to say that the Government has been encouraging multi-nationals and that the Government policy has been to invite them to come into the country is a travesty of truth.

AN HON MEMBER: We want implementation and not words

SHRI T A PAI: We are implementing it and I can give you the facts and figures Of course, you may take an individual case here or there and say there is mis-demeanour or misbehaviour on the part of somebody or the other. Whenever any such thing is brought to my notice I take note of it. I am not championing any of the irregularities that are happening in this country and I do not want to deliberately allow any of these things to happen. This has been the cumulation of history in this country.

My friend talked of Colgate and reservation of tooth-paste for the small-scale sector. Reservation is one thing and somebody's making it is another The small-scale sector does not feel enthusiastic about making tooth-paste To prevent expansion of the tooth-paste industry among concerns like Bengal Chemicals and others, we imposed excise on them instead, and, once reservation comes, the bigger sector

cannot expand in this field. To protect the small-scale sector we said that tooth-paste made in the small sector is exempt from excise levy. And now, the net result of the non-performance of the small sector is that it has given the monopoly to Colgate which has exceeded 200 per cent of its capacity. Now, how to get out of it has been the problem—if we stop production and if there is shortage of tooth-paste there is a hue and cry. Therefore, I have been deliberately trying to get the small sector to come up in a big way and we have to see their marketing abilities as against Colgate for it to become a competitor. In fact the excise that we had imposed on others has not protected the small scale industry but it has penalised the consumers here in this country as they have to pay a higher price for tooth-paste. I am only giving this instance to show how we have to cope with problems in handling a situation like this.

Sir, some of the multi-nationals have become very powerful; they are small States by themselves. Their one obligation is to themselves and not even to the country where they function. Their interest is in their corporate entity and making profits at any cost has been a mission of theirs and, therefore, they have been functioning through their branches in various countries, depending upon circumstances, and have not hesitated even to meddle in politics sometimes, as in Chile. There is no doubt about that. In fact, even in countries like America, the point you have raised, they must be worried about the corporate wealth and the corporate challenge that these institutions even pose to their own countries. To say that they are more loyal to their country is also not true, in fact, there was an instance; the classic example is that the American Exxon Oil Company refused to provide fuel to the American Seventh Fleet during the 1973 oil crisis. So, you can see that, even the Seventh Fleet could be deprived of oil if an American company made up its mind not to give it. So, whether we like it or not multinations do exit; they function in more then one country. But the whole discussion revealed a confusion—foreign capital as against multi-nationals. If you are saying that no foreign capital should be brought into this country at all—wherever it may come from—then take that decision. People have been decrying, in the name of self-reliance, any technology being got. I am not one of those who want foreign capital for the development of the country, if the country is willing to accept the discipline and compulsions that go along with it. You cannot have a soft life and also preach against foreign capital. Where do we get the money from? Deficit financing may be a source, and you may say, 'tax the people as much as you like' But savings in this country have been given a go-bye completely. After all, it is those who have, will have to save, whether it is working class or whichever other class it may be. It may come in dribblets but it can come only out of savings We have a funny attitude in defining what 'resource' is. If the entire working force puts one hour extra labour, is it not 'resource'? But we are against productivity, we are against anybody working harder. Then, we call it exploitation. This kind of work is necessary to build up the country, because, if we do not have money, we have human resources and we will have to find out how these resources can be effectively put in use. Why do we want this investment? The point is, today we have a very large number of people unemployed. All our policies are to protect those who have job. But those who have jobs do not seem to have the responsibility for those who do not have jobs. Soon, we will see where one person is employed, his own son and daughter, having been educated at high expenses, going unemployed. Can this country tolerate this?

Today we claim that we have got the third largest trained manpower amongst scientists, technocrats and engineers, after the USA and the USSR. But still we have not been able to make use of them. Are they not our resources? Therefore, while we have today become, in my eyes, an industrial country with a strong base for

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industrial development, of which we have reason to be proud—and we are as good as any country in any field of activity—that does not mean that we have all that we want. Look at our agriculture. In spite of being a Minister of Industry, I do claim agriculture as the basic industry of this country. I do look forward to the day when we may become the net exporter of food, after the USA. I do not see any reason why we cannot do it. But I also know that our agricultural resources should be linked up with industrial development—not horizontal integration, but vertical integration—because, for agricultural expansion itself it is not enough if we are satisfied with the primary produce, but our industries will have to be more and more agro-based. We want technology for that. In the United States, they have found out a technology for producing nylon out of castrol whereas we are making nylon out of imported crude. Therefore, if that kind of technology is necessary, do you think that we should or should not get it?

Whether we like it or not today, 20 to 25 per cent of our export earnings are required to pay off our debts—debt services and instalments—nearly Rs. 650 crores. Whether we owe it to the West or to the Socialist countries, that does not make any difference; debts have got to be paid. And how do you get the money except by expansion of export? People are saying: invest, on sugar, cement, textiles, etc., because that is in the core sector—let us produce more sugar, let us produce more cement, let us produce more textiles. We know that these will provide a few more jobs. But the difficulty is that we have now a situation where, once we produce even these essential commodities, markets go down because the purchasing power of the vast sections of the people is still not developed.

There is another area, we have all the human resources. If we can build technology, utilise those resources immediately and build up our exports, that could be another fruitful field. And forthly, in our industrial growth, the defence potential of this country will have to be enlarged. For all this we require technology. I am not saying that we require foreign investment, but we will have to be realistic.

When the Finance Minister has come forward saying that the deferred D.A. instalments to the employees will be paid, but whatever else becomes due hereafter will be added to the provident fund, there seems to be some resentment. Sir, don't you think that it is the responsibility of the labour leadership to tell everybody that this is not being swallowed by anybody, but this is being invested again on their behalf? After all, how much they will get. They will get Rs. 50 or Rs 60 per year; do you think that it will affect their standard of living? Rs. 60 each coming from one million people is sixty million rupees. Why don't you encourage that kind of thing, if we do not want foreign capital to come over? I would tell you that as against over Rs. 20,000 crores invested in our industries, the foreign capital involved is only 1800 crores. To believe that this country has been built out of foreign capital is nonsense. This country, as the Prime Minister has rightly said, has been built out of the savings of the people, may be through higher prices, through deficit financing, and it has been built out of the sacrifices of the people. If you can do it with a little more willingness, I think, we should be able to do more, but the imperative need to do more is urgent. There is no question about it. We have contained inflation that is one part of the picture, but the growing unemployment is also a real problem. If it has to be tackled, investment is the only answer and it will have to take place, whether in the private sector, public sector or any other sector; it does not matter.

Now, you are talking of foreign capital. I would recall, what Panditji himself had said in the Constituent Assembly:

"The objective of our regulation should, therefore be the utilization

of foreign capital in a manner most advantageous to the country. Indian capital needs to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because our national saving will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital".

On the basis of this, today we have not invited capital in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantation and trade. It is usually a fashion to compaper what is happening in other countries. All of us have been told that in China all development is taking place on their own, but when I visited France and Germany and I visited a factory, I saw plants being manufactured for supply to China. What is this idea that we should go alone? Certainly, who prevents you from going alone? But not to borrow the knowledge coming from anywhere and to pretend that some other country is not doing it, is not true. My friend said that Soviet Union have their own methods, but I may tell you that we did not allow Chase Manhattan Bank to open a Branch in India for a consideration of a loan. We have been more strong in opposing some of these trends, which the bigger countries have been accepting in spite of any philosophy to the contrary, because each country knows its interest best. I am only pleading that we should know the interest of our country best. If necessary, we should keep out the multi-nationals, but not the foreign capital which can come on our terms. But I can understand that we have to see and exercise control in such a way that we have the control over what is happening and not controlled by others.

Now, what is the definition of a multi-national? The United Nations has now accepted the definition of a trans-national corporation as a corporation which functions in more than one country. If you say that every industry which is operating in any part of the world, if it comes to India, is a multi-national and, therefore, we must not allow it to come, then we have 220 Indian industries going to Tanzania, Malaysia and so on and by what name you will call them? By this definition, they are also multi-nationals. Let us not be pretentious that others are exploiting but we, the Indians, are the purest and we do not know any exploitation. I think we are going there also because it is more profitable to do so and we expect Head-office remittances to come and we want a share in the profits. We would not like to invest in industries purely from a social objective. The objective is profit. But what is wrong about it? But we should indentify ourselves with these countries and should conduct ourselves according to their laws. I am only saying that even Indian companies must be governed by a code of conduct. Let us go ahead by saying that you are not going to exploit the country where you are going. you cannot take the example of other multinationals or whatever it is. I am one for saying that we must ourselves first set the example of being fair to the country where our own corporations are going. It is absolutely necessary that we must do so.

My friends have accused the Government of keeping the FERA on the shelf. It is not so. I can tell you. We have considered 855 applications seeking permission under Section 29(2)A and the Reserve Bank of India have so far finally decided 381 cases as indicated below:

Non-resident interests reduced to 40%	46
Approved subject to dilution to 40%	37
Approved subject to dilution upto 74%	92
Approved with non-resident interests above 40%	Nil

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No dilution is necessary as the non-resident intrerest was already below 74% . .	61
Liaison activity . . .	31
Allowed on existing basis—shipping companies, classification societies etc. . . .	23
Winding up of cases . .	33
Permission not granted .	58

So you see now, that we have refused permission to many. Somebody said that the Coca Cola can have its own way. No. We are now asking them to reduce their capital to 40 per cent. This is, however, still under consideration. If they do not agree, they are welcome to go. But once you bring Coca Cola—I do not know, I am not one of those who taste it May be those who are fond of Coca Cola may be opposed to it I do not know But you know even an eminent country like Soviet Russia welcomed Coca Cola I do not know why I am not championing that because, they drink we should drink We can have an independent policy of not drinking it at all. I am only saying that to make a virtue of all this and think that the independence and sovereignty of this country is being disturbed by Coca Cola is something which I do not understand By all means ask them to get out for some other reason and not because they threatened our independence—'Penetration, partnership and proprietorship by others in our country have gone so far when a halt has to be called'. These are the observations of our Professor. But may I tell you, Mr. Professor, this is not true and is exaggerated. Please do not get worried about it. We are capable of taking care of it. We have taken several steps under the FERA. But my difficulty is that while you have recommended the reduction of foreign capital to 40 per cent, I am awakening to a new reality. You will have to see what we have to do. The moment the foreign capital is reduced to 40 per cent, the control that we have over that company under the Monopolies Act, under the Companies Act and under the various Foreign Exchange Regulations Acts goes, because it becomes an Indian company. And how to get control over such a situation is one of the problems that we will have to face. Many fields they can enter without our permission afterwards because they have fulfilled their obligation to reduce their capital. This was not foreseen. But while implementing we will have to see how exactly it is going to work. . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Unless and until it is reduced to 26 per cent, they will exercise their control.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You must have raised it at that time when the Bill was passed I was not here. I am only telling you as I see it now. Now, this simple exercise of converting of the foreign capital into 40% requires converting about Rs 85 crores of capital every year for the next three years—not a question of remittance, we can afford to remit the money—but to make the Indians buy these shares at the rate of Rs 85 crores per year for the next few years, I am sure, will dry up all the available capital for investment In such a case we will have to have a priority of what are the industries which we do not want industries which are engaged in simple marketing operations or industries which are making chocolates or cigarettes and many of those non-essential things. We shall certainly see what appropriate measures are necessary. It is not true that we are diluting the provisions of FERA. In the past many of these companies did not have a history of even exporting. Even in the case of Philips when they were exceeding the production of bulbs, the result of my direct intervention would have been to close down of the factory at Calcutta, employing about 2,000 people. Some times we have to face reality. If we take drastic steps our friends will come and say what will happen to 2000 people working there. Even if I take over, I cannot keep 2,000 people employed. I was feeling that. Somehow, another obligation should be placed on

the companies like this who have exceeded that production that such profits that they make should not be allowed to be remitted. There is not one solution. We will have to look into various problems that come up. You may be assured that we are interested in implementing the spirit of the FERA. It is not a question of obliging XYZ in this matter. I am fully conscious that foreign capital is not absolutely necessary for our development except in fields where, perhaps, without it we cannot develop. But, personally, I do not attach much importance to it because on an average the foreign capital that has come into the country for the last three years is about Rs. 30 crores per year. Do you think that this mighty country depends on Rs. 30 crores of foreign capital to survive? Now the total paid up capital of all companies in India is Rs. 5,400 crores as against the total paid up capital of foreign controlled companies and their subsidaries which hardly is Rs. 259 crores.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: The paid up capital of Abbots is Rs. 1 crores and they are repatriating Rs. 24 lakhs per year.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May be. When we reduce the capital to 40%, sometimes expanding their pace of activities, you will some day raise a cry that on 40% they have remitted more money than on the 70% they are having now. We will have to see what are the activities they are carrying on and whether they are justified. I am not here to analyse case by case. Please do not be under the impression that I am defending any of the cases that you have brought out. They will certainly have my attention to see if what you have said represents the state of affairs and what action is necessary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Hathi Committee recommended reduction to 26%.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not talking about drugs. Drugs are not covered by the decision of 51%. It was made clear when 51% formula was announced that drugs are not covered. It did not cover the drug industry. It requires special treatment in view of the Hathi Committee. You cannot generalise it to all other sectors. That is the reason why I am telling you that decisions already have been taken the cases of I.B.M., World Trade Corporation, Cadbury Fry India Ltd., I.T.C. Ltd., referred to in the speech of the Hon'ble Member, all of which have been directed to reduce their non-resident interest to the level of 40%.

Government have approved the proposal of Union Carbide India Ltd., referred to in the speeches for the manufacture of ready-made garments and processed marine products on the basis that 100 per cent of the production would be exported and they have been granted letters of intent accordingly.

I want to telll you—you have been saying that small scale sector can export garments, somebody else can export garments. Who denies that? But the question is who stands in the way? We are giving the fullest support. But to-day one reason to give full support to develop the garments industry is that it provides large employment and the possibility of export.

We talk of self reliance—to me self reliance is the ability of this country to have free foreign exchange so that it can buy the technology it requires, because some of us have said, let us buy it outright rather than have foreigners coming in. People without money cannot buy anything. Without money what can you buy? Let us have money first. Let us build self-reliance which means standing on our own legs even without asking for loans or help from our friends. But if that is not possible, let us by all means build up the country, wherever that technology comes if it is not going to sacrifice our sovereign rights.

Union Carbide has come forward to export Rs. 25 crores worth of garments every year, because they have the

[Shri T. A. Pai]

ability of marketing. We are one country who have to develop marketing abilities in a very big way if we are to acceloerate our export growth. This cannot be done so easily. Take Tea for instance. You go to any European hotel now. In the meanu card against Tea, they mention Ceylon. Nowhere in Europe it is said that Tea is coming from India. Because we have believed in selling it in bulk we have not marketed it. Selling is different from marketing. India has to develop its own marketing potential and that is why I was very keen that if we wanted the capital, let it come from non-resident Indians. Let us pick up the marketing possibilities that they have on account of their living abroad and let us use them fully, because, we will have to find out alternatives to our basic policy of not allowing foreign investment or multi-nationals to come into this country now or in the near future.

It is not only one negative aproach that is necessary but it must be supplemented by more positive approaches also. Therefore, when this question of exports or garments by Union Carbide came up we had to take into consideration very seriously whether it is in the interests of the country. Let me tell you, Sir, the philosophy of the multinational is, what is good for the General Motors is good for America. But I am not of that belief. What I believe is, what is good for India alone should matter and in every case, without bias, we shall certainly look into these proposals and see whether they are beneficial to us or not.

As the House is aware, Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd. have already become a Government company and 100 per cent equity shares have been taken over by the Government with effect from 24-1-76. The title and interest and liabilities of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Ltd. were vested in Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd., a 100 per cent Government company which has since been renamed as Bharat Refineries Ltd. Negotiations are in progress for taking over certain other companies engaged in refining, distributing, etc. of petroleum products.

Decisions on the cases of Coca Cola Export Corporation, Hindustan Lever and other similarly placed companies are expected to be taken shortly. I may tell you here that the FERA committee only makes a recommendation. I am not in a position to say what those recommendations are, because, the final authority, under your own Act, is the Reserve Bank of India and it should not appear that they have been influenced by any recommendation that we make, whereby it will appear as if the recommendations are being published in advance.

With regard to the issue of the use of foreign brand names, a point raised by hon. Member, Shri B. V. Naik, the position is that under Section 28 (1) (c), FERA, Permission of the R. B. I. will be necessary for foreign companies and Indian companies with more than 40 per cent foreign shareholding for the use of any trade mark which they are entitled to use, by any person or company, for any direct or indirect consideration. This relates to prospective cases. Section 28(3) relates to the existing cases of trade marks which are in use. Government have prescribed certain guidelines for administering Section 28(1) (c) concerning use of foreign brand names and trade marks. The salient features are these. A general permission may be granted where a trade mark is to be used solely in regard to goods for exports.

Sir, I was in Hungary recently, a socialist country but the people there would prefer to buy things with foreign brand names whether you like it or not, like Colgate, made in India, Ponds Cream, made in India. This shows that there is market in Hungary for some of our products. I would not like to lose this market, if with these brand names also we can

earn some foreign exchange. A general exemption may also be given to life-saving and essential drugs, pesticides, certain chemicals, etc.

With regard to grant of permission to existing cases, the Govt. have decided that the period should be either as allowed in the registration of the registered user for the collaboration approval or upto 31-12-76 whichever expired earlier. The RBI would deal with the applications for use of trade marks in consultation with the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Having said that, now, what should be our objective? We can say, all right you want it our policy to bar multi-nationals from coming. If I make that statement it would mean not only American companies, but, everybody who is now coming into India will have to be debarred, which means, our company going out of India, will also have to be debarred. I don't think any hon. Member is interested in such isolationalist policy at all. My hon. friend has that the UN has failed to solve the problems of multinationals. It is not so. We are seriously involved with the United Nations Organisations. On this subject. First of all, our own representatives are associated with these discussions. At Lima conference recently it was reported how the discussions were going on, what steps were being taken etc. They are trying to draw up a code of conduct. But I don't know how far that code of conduct is going to be effective unless every Government which is involved is firm enough to see that this code of conduct is carried on. But, in the meanwhile, this organisation is doing research which is very useful. They are taking into consideration the working of every multinational corporation to see how its working is affecting the political, social and economic considerations of each country.

That is of much more use to us. My friend has given a strong call for prohibiting the American Companies and I do not have such phobia against any nation. I would like to have access to the best technology possible anywhere, the same technology which even the Soviet Union and China are negotiating for. On what terms? We may not be able to get it on the same terms as those two big countries. But, I do not want to deny ourselves access to any technology which our country may require. Even without present progress we may require more sophisticated technology. As far as possible more than anybody else; we shall certainly go along on our own and we shall have self-reliance. That is the reason why the Government has decentralised all industries which are based on the research coming from our own institutions. And I am called upon to answer a question, why? Precisely, because of this reason let there not be a problem for anybody to use this. Let our laboratories also be put to test. It is not merely professing; but it is the performance that is more important in this country. Let there be a complete freedom for laboratories to find out what the people want and let them involve themselves in this research. So, this is one part of it. The second part of it is this. Why is it that we go to the multinationals? Because, the technology is available with them only and because they are the only bodies who have plenty of resources and for their own reasons they have gone into research in a big way. Sir, there is another Technical Committee set up by UNIDO. We are trying to see that technology transfer to developing countries is done through an official organisation so that the technology may not be the basis of exploitation. For the developing countries, it is imparative. Developing countries cannot afford to pay heavily on borrowed money for getting technology so essential for their growth. The developing countries will have to work together where technology transfer becomes possible. Even for the developing countries we want a Central Organisation like the U. N. for this purpose. In that regard, the Government of India will certainly take any-step necessary.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

I can assure the hon. Member that I entirely agree with the spirit of the resolution that he has moved. I want to tell him that not only in the case of the U.S. Companies but any organisation coming from any country in the world, if it is in conflict with the sovereignty of this country and the free will of this country to be independent we shall certainly not allow that to happen.

So far as I am concerned, I give an assurance that even while approving the technology collaboration if there is a history of subversion or sabotage by any company abroad, we shall blacklist it even for giving their technology, if necessary.

With these words, I would like you to commend that India should take a very strong attitude and support the U. N. organisation, firstly to see that a code of conduct which is applicable to all these multinationals is drawn up, that we take the initiative also of placing code of conduct for our own companies which are operating outside; and secondly, to accept the proposition that technology is not the property of anyone country. It is the property of humanity and, at one stage or the other, it has to be shared with the rest on terms which are reasonable and perhaps sensible.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to the House for according to my Resolution a near unanimous support. But, I am sorry to have to say that the speech of my hon. friend, the Minister, makes me feel that any hope that we might repose in the determined intention of Government to go ahead with our economic policies with a view to become self-reliant proves more and more to be illusory.

I should say that I have had a soft corner for the Minister who has just spoken. But, I feel, at the same time, that his kind of pragmatism is a little too much to be swallowed. I cannot understand how it is that he does not see the danger which so many of us in the House have tried to underline—the danger represented by the multinational corporations—and his speech could have been made in some respect by Mr. Orville Freeman or someone of that sort. The day the Resolution was moved in this House, there was a relaxation given to the foreign capitalists and the day before yesterday there was in the papers a report from London quoting the 'Guardian' there that foreign investors were even happier that concessions to foreign investors formed part of an overall shift of emphasis in economic policy from over-blown rhetoric of yester year to getting on job with the accelerated production and generating employment.

What most of us have said is the over-blown rhetoric of yester year. The Minister's wisdom now satisfies the foreign investors Foreign investors in India are pleased with the Government relaxation of restrictions on foreign firms under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This appeared in the 'Guardian' which comes out from London and it came because of the attitude which has just been shown by my hon'ble friend, the Minister.

Sir, I am sorry to have to say that the Minister did not read the speech which I had made last time because he began by referring to what I said about him I said in that speech. I am ready to believe that the Minister has other pre-occupations. I had said in that speech my friend, Mr. Maurya, is as good a Minister as any other who can represent Government but I resented and I shall continue to resent—as long as I am here in the House or in the land of living,—the fact of the Ministers treating this House the way they are doing. Even today Finance has not chosen to come for a moment. Last time Finance came for half a minute. External Affairs was here perhaps because of other than governmental reasons. I do not like this sort

of thing at all and I said not in a personal way but in order to assert the principle that Ministers of Government, particularly when Resolutions of this nature which involve several Ministries are being discussed, they must show adequate respect to Parliament.

Mr. Pai, if he reads my speech over again, will find that I had said that he might have other pre-occupations and his Minister of State told me—not openly but personally after I had spoken—that Mr. Pai had gone abroad. I had tried and taken some pains in this regard to quote the Prime Minister's statement and Mr. Chavan's statement when he was the Finance Minister and I wanted them to stick to implementation of the policies involved. I see nothing of the sort. I see on the contrary special relaxations having been given so very recently to foreign capitalists.

My friend, Mr Pai, says he supports the United Nations effort where the United States and the United Kingdom and such other countries opposed us suggesting that the Resolutions had been imposed on the Assembly by brute majority of developing countries. The United States delegate said: The steam roller is not a vehicle for solving complex problems. They shouted at us. They made fun of our adolescent posturings because we wanted to be really and truly economically emancipated and we wanted regulation, supervision and, if necessary, elimination from certain countries of the multi-national corporations. If Mr. Pai is serious about what he says about United Nation's effort, he should make an effort to see to it that something is done about multinational corporations.

Mr. Orville Freeman, who was here the other day, had the gumption, the arrogance, to ask our Prime Minister to make a special statement favouring foreign capital. He said somewhere that the world 'has now shrunk from the size of a balloon to the size of a grape'. That is why the multi-nationals operate. They want us to be the grape that they would squeeze and get all that they wish out of our labour and our resources.

Before I go on to other things, I do not understand this fixation about export. Union Carbide promise to send 100 per cent of their production of garments abroad and, therefore, we welcome them. I do not know where you would stop. I can understand the slogan 'Produce or perish', but I do not understand the slogan 'Export or perish'. At that rate—I believe in the history books you will find that in Lord William Bentinck's time there was an idea of selling the Taj Mahal, for by selling the marble we could got a lot of money—possibly some American combine can get together 50 billion dollars and take our Taj Mahal or Konarak and give you that, of you want to export that sort of thing Do not have a special fixation about exports, Mr Pai or whoever else may be in Government This pecauliar fixation about export has got to go.

And have you really tried to make sure that exports are properly conducted by these multi-nationals? You have not. That is my grouse against you. Only this morning I presented to Parliament a Report, on behalf of the Public Accounts Committee—it is now public property—on computers. IBM is a prize specimen of a multinational corporation. My friend, Mr. Pai, beat about the bush, which he was warned not to do by my friend, Tridib Chaudhuri. He never referred to any of these operations So many things have been said. Dr. Sen, Shri Chavda and so many other members talked about the Hathi Committee Report. Where have you hurled the Hathi Report? Why on earth should a serious examination of the position by the Hathi Committee be 'continued to be considered' by Government? Why should you have to rely on these customary Abbots, Bootes, Cibas, Glaxos, Pfizers, Roches and Sandoz and so many others?

AN HON. MEMBER: Hoechst and others.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Because they give you technological assistance? Because they get you employment? Because they get you free foreign exchange?

The other day there was an answer by Indira Gandhi herself about Pfizers, it was not by Indira Gandhi, I am sorry, this was an answer by Shri Sethi:

> "An extension of two years from 10 June, 1975 has been granted to Messrs. Pfizer to raise the Indian participation in the company to 40 per cent".

Is this the way of implementing FERA? Is it a joke? I said a little while ago that FERA is a fake. You turn FERA into a fake. You flourish FERA in the face of the people and tell them 'We are doing these courageous things', and you go on like meek little lambs before these blighters who come from the multi-national corporations because you cannot fight them. I do not understand this.

I said IBM is a prize specimen. What are they doing? What kind of technological assistance are they giving us? Here in this Report, which you will find in Parliament Library, which is presented today—it can be reported in full by the press if they want to, unless the Censor stops them—we find during evidence our own scientists on the Electronics Commission telling us—this is a quotation of what was said by the representative of the Department of Electronics:

> "It is our view that in case IBM does decide that they would not really fall in line with the policies of the Government of India and if they decide to leave the country, we should not be in any difficulty at all. This apart, the technological options that we see for this country, the manner in which the computer industry should develop in this country, are decidedly not in line with the technological policies of IBM".

Mr. Pai or the Home Ministry perhaps should get an inventory of how many high officials of Government are connected in one way or the other either through their relatives, sons, cousins, nephews or, heaven knows what else with these big companies, ITDCs and so many other organisations. Go and find them, the link with Boeing and others, Pfizer and others, go and find out, get your officers to give you an inventory of how many of your own people are linked and how IBM controls things. The representatives of the Electronics Commission told the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament:

> "It was thought that it was high time we looked into the appropriate technology in the country and we did arrive at an appropriate conclusion. We have come to the conclusion that IBM's system is incompatible with the requirements existing in the country."

What are they doing about it? Mr. Pai talks bravely and wants me to become an intelligent, practical-minded person. Principle is something also which is important. Practice unrelated to principle is something which however religious minded people might be, they sometimes forget. I have no religion to profess. I believe in certain principles which have to be related to practice. How is IBM behaving? Cheating us of our taxes. I have sheats of answers where we are told that foreign capital would be tolerated because they pay our taxes; they can remit profits provided they pay our taxes. But they do not pay the taxes properly; they cheat us. In the Public Accounts Committee's report presented this morning, you will find how our customs had to load the invoicing of IBM to the extent of 350 per cent in 1973 because they did not believe the figures given in the IBM invoice. It is a little too sick to have to listen to the represen-

tatives of the government shielding those practitioners of crime. We give a new tone to the culture, the living style of people of this country. Nobody bothers about Coca-cola making money or not making money or that sort of thing. But the whole lot of them together, they have got a grip over our economy. Even in the case of drugs you cannot do a thing. If you hurl the Hathi Report into oblivion, then heaven help you. I do not know how you face the people with any conscience, if it is there. The MRTP Commission is immobilised because Pfizers and others are brought before them, they go to the High Court and get a writ or whatever else it is called and stop it; nothing is done, government sits quiet and talks only, from time to time, about getting article 226 amended or something like that. Meanwhile the damage goes on. What I say is make up your mind about it. So much corruption has been introduced in the country by the multinationals. Make up your mind about real genuine things.

Last time an hon. Member suggested: let there be a parliamentary committee to look into this matter. It will go into the matter and report in a short enough time, not one of those governmental committees which take a couple of years to give an interim report and then the government takes five years to consider and that sort of thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to interrupt; but Shri A. K. Gopalan should get time to introduce his resolution and only five minutes are left.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I know that Shri Gopalan should have time to move his resolution; I am finishing.

What I mean to say is this. I could have responded to the desire of the Minister which he expressed in a sort of a fashion, that I withdraw the resolution; I could have done so only if he had given me an assurance that there would be a parliamentary investigation of the position of the multi-national corporations in our economy. It would be given a time-limit within which to work. Our life itself is limited. I know it for a fact that a parliamentary committee can work a great deal more quickly than any other organisation that you can think of.

It is a shame. The name of Mr. McNamara, boss of General Motors was mentioned; when he came to this country, the kind of red carpet rolling before him made us feel so ashamed about ourselves, because after all General Motors is now eighth in the list of 100 multi national corporations. I therefore feel that multinational corporations are new weapons of the dying colonialism. That was the point stressed also by my friend Mr. Sathe. This is the new weapon of dying colonialism. When we were under the British Empire, we were kept in a state of planned backwardness. We were the agrarian hinterland to their metropolitan economy. Now, that we are free, now that we are trying to do certain things, they come and try to stop our advance, and there is the example of how these multinational corporations have behaved in Chile and elsewhere. Sir, I have quoted the Prime Minister repeatedly last time. I have charged the Government of not acting up to the precept that the Prime Minister's statements represent. If that is so, this Government is behaving in an entirely dishonest fashion in so far as tackling the problem of the multinational corporation is concerned. If Government did have a policy about it, it could have pursued it properly. The Hathi Committee's report would have been implemented and many things would have been done. The I. B. M. and that tribe of blackguards who are sucking the life blood out of the economy of our country are making it impossible for us to have a truly independent social structure. That is why I am very unhappy with what Mr. Pai has told us and that is why

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I feel that the Government's attitude is entirely disheartening and I cannot possibly be persuaded to withdraw my Resolution. I would certainly ask the House after the Members have spoken almost unanimously in favour of the Resolution, to give its verdict. I will press it to a vote.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, may I make an appeal to the mover again? I am prepared to accept the spirit of the Resolution but not the wording pointing out that from one particular country multinationals are coming. Therefore, it creates more complications than necessary, because it gives a political bias and I will only appeal to him that it is unnecessary to attack the Government saying that the Prime Minister's policy is different and the Government is doing something else. I want to say that it is only one policy that is being followed.

So far as the General Motors are concerned, I must bring it to the notice of the House that when Hindustan Motors wanted collaboration and the General Motors wanted to invest 30 per cent, and the Government refused.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: But he put a concrete suggestion. Why don't you set up a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is not necessary. In my opinion no Parliamentary Committee need go into it because all people on all sides are agreed that the activities of the multinationals have to be watched and the interest of the country must be safeguarded and they should not be allowed to be operated as they have done in other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is the amendment of Shri Naik. Mr. Naik do you want to press it or do you withdraw it?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I profess it .....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the reply, you can only say whether you press it or withdraw it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I press it.

SHRI T A. PAI: The Government of India is very active in trying to persuade the Group 77 to take active part in trying to implement what the United Nations Resolutions had mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Has it been found? But I am given to understand that the United Nations have not been able to give a clear-cut definition on multinational corporations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech after the reply. I cannot allow it. I want to know whether you press it or withdraw it. What do you propose to do?

SHRI B V NAIK: I press for it

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I put the amendment No. 1 moved by Mr. Naik to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and bring forward an appropriate piece of legislation defining a Multinational Corporation in view of the failure of the United Nations to do the same." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga is not present in the House. So, I put the amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the resolution,—

(i) *after* "economic life of" *insert* "such"

(ii) add at the end "whose past history has been full of corrupt activities." (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"In view of the latest disclosures in several countries of the subversive and corrupting activities of the multinational corporations, this House urges upon Government to exercise the utmost vigilance against this menace which confronts all developing countries and to take concrete measures to bar the entry into the nation's economic life of foreign, and particularly U.S, multinationals."

The motion was negatived.

18 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RESTORATION OF FREEDOM PROVIDED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of the opinion that in order to make it possible for the people to be involved in the democratic process and developmental activities, the freedom provided under the Constitution to the individuals, organisations and political parties to carry on their legitimate political activities should be restored, all political prisoners be released, and the press censorship established after the proclamation of the Emergency and the recently adopted press acts should be repealed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue on the next day.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 3,1976/Vaisakha 13, 1898 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—544LS—22-6-76—978

PLS. 40. LX. 30.76
978

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Edition) and printed by the General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.